THE

ANTI-JACOBIN Review and Magazine,

&c. &c. &c.

For MAY, 1806.

" Non ego, cum scribo, si forte quid aptius exit,
Laudari metuam : neque enim mihi cornea fibra est ;
Sed recti finemque, extremumque, esse recuso."

PERSIUS.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

Sir John Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, and Spain, and the adjoining Countries, from the latter Part of the Reign of Edward II. to the Coronation of Henry IV. Newly translated from the French Editions, with Variations and Additions from many celebrated MSS. By Thomas Johnes. *The Second Edition. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, an Essay on his Works, a Criticism on his History, and a Dissertation on his Poetry.* 3 vols. 8vo. Pp. 1363. Accompanied with a small volume quarto, containing Plates, relating to Scenes described in the Chronicles.

THE name of Froissart is familiar to every one at all acquainted with the history of England, France, Spain, and the Netherlands ; for he is quoted or referred to by every historian, of the period and places to which his Chronicles relate. But it is only a very few, at least in this country, who have had opportunities of perusing Froissart himself. Copies of Froissart, in the original French, are confined to the best libraries ; and the old English translation, made by order of Henry VIII. has not only become exceedingly scarce, but the language of it obsolete, and, in some places, particularly those relating to proper names, almost unintelligible. The present publication, therefore, by the generality of readers, is to be considered, if not as a creation of something new, and before altogether unknown, yet as a revival and resurrection of what had passed into oblivion ; and a very valuable and acceptable present it is, to all who are capable of deriving

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entertainment from any other books than novels or romances; which require not any exertion of thought, but tickle the imagination throughout with whatever is most fitted, in the easiest manner, to excite various emotions. Nay, even the readers of novels and romances, if ever they have in the course of their lives read any thing of real history, must be gratified, and even charmed with Froissart: for there is as much gallantry, love and adventure in the Chronicles of Froissart, as in any romance, Don Quixote scarcely excepted; with this difference, that in the history, the gallantry, love, and enterprises, were real. A refined gallantry, and delicate sense of honour, are the great moving principles of the various scenes described; scenes, which take faster hold on the imagination than fictitious scenes, however pompous and splendid, because they are described with the circumstantiality of truth and nature. It was predicted by Lord Bacon, and it has been fully verified, "that when physics shall be grounded on experiment, their effects will as far excel the pretended powers of magic, as the actions of Cæsar, or Alexander, surpassed the fabulous achievements of Arthur of Britain, or Amadis de Gaul." In like manner, and on the same grounds, it may be truly affirmed, that the heroism, gallantry and enterprise pourtrayed by Froissart, are more fitted to awaken, move, and agitate the soul, than any of the vague and flimsy, though extravagant, conceits of novellists, who spin labyrinthical threads of love, incident, and adventure, out of their own brains, in their own closets. Froissart's Chronicles absolutely afford more amusement of this kind, were the instruction to be derived from matter of fact and truth entirely out of the question. He wrote in times, and of times, when all the world was persuaded that love was the incentive to the most brilliant actions of courage and virtue.

Froissart exhibits scenes as passing before our eyes, in a style and manner easy, familiar and colloquial, like that of Bishop Burnet, who, in the History of His own Times, introduces us into the company, and to the fire-sides, as it were, of the persons whose counsels and actions he relates. He relates what he saw or heard from the persons themselves, or those who were well acquainted with them, or who had otherwise the best means of knowing the truth. His descriptions are picturesque and lively. He tells you not only the substance of what was said on such and such an occasion, but the very words in which it was said. We have a very just criticism, or judgment, of the characteristic style and manner of Froissart, in the quotation from Chaucer, which Mr. Johnes has prefixed to this publication as a motto, on the title page:

> Who so shall telle a tale after a man,
> He moste reherse as neighe as ever he can,
> Everich worde, if it be in his charge,
> All speke he never so rudely and so large;
> Or elles he moste tellen his tale untrewe,
> Or feinen thinges, or finden wordes newe.
>
> CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE.

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It is this manner of "telling a tale," as nearly as possible, that the law requires in evidence given before courts of justice.

It may be questioned whether the truth and general interests of history have, in every respect, been promoted by the invention of printing. Books are so multiplied, and so easy to be come at, that the historian makes the world, as it were, come to him, instead of his going out into the world. Before the invention of printing, from Herodotus to Froissart, we find historians travelling into different countries, conversing with men distinguished by offices and rank in life, with philosophers and men of letters, and by all other means in their power exploring the truth, for long courses of time, and sometimes for their whole lives. For the information they received, they gave information in return. They were welcome guests, and very much caressed by nobles, princes and kings. They were the great intelligencers on all subjects. If a gentleman has a mind, in our day, to know what is going on in the world, he sits down in his elbow chair, in his slippers and night gown, and calls for a newspaper, a magazine, a review, or an annual register. It was not so before the invention of printing. Before this, literary men were entertained in the houses of the great, and even at the courts of sovereign princes, in Italy, France, England, and every country of Europe, in proportion to its civilization. Thus Froissart, who was a man of unbounded curiosity respecting the history of the times, and the state of the world, and who was a great traveller, was well received by the first circles, or rather the very first circle, of society wherever he went. He lived, particularly, a long time in the court of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. King of England. The ardour for study, countenanced and patronized by the court, was at this time so great in England, that there were then, as we are informed by Speed, in his Chronicle, not fewer than 30,000 students in the University of Oxford only *.

During Froissart's residence in Great Britain, he not only made many excursions in England and Wales, but penetrated even into the Highlands. In Holland he remained for six months.

He has been accused, both by the French and some Scotch writers, of partiality for the English; but, on the whole, his candour, as well as his unwearied industry, and the exquisite charm of his manner, are generally acknowledged. To these observations, preliminary to what we have farther, and more particularly to notice, in reviewing the publication before us, it may be proper for the information, or for prompting the recollection of some of our readers, here to mention that Froissart was a Canon, and Treasurer of a Collegiate Church in Hainault; that he was not only an eminent historian, but also a great poet; GREAT, at least, if we reckon by the number of his verses,

* What was the occupation of all these young men? To learn very bad Latin, and still worse logic.

very few of which have been published; and that he possessed, what is sometimes an adjunct of a poetical genius, a quick sensibility to sensual enjoyment: which is not only recorded of him, but which, indeed, appears in his writings. He was a man of lively parts, and lively feelings. The Chronicles of Froissart extend from 1326 to 1400. They have been abridged by Sleidon, and continued by Monstrelet down to 1446.

Though there be little, if any, sense in modern dedications, when books are composed, not at the particular desire or expence of any individual, but for the eye, as well as under the patronage of the public, yet there appears to be a degree of propriety in the dedication of these volumes to Lord Thurlow. "For," (says Mr. Johnes to his Lordship) "had not your friendship expressed so favourable an opinion on perusing the first chapters, I should have abandoned the prosecution of the work; therefore, if the public now find in it either interest or pleasure, they will be indebted to your Lordship."

Mr. Johnes, in a preface to the first edition, which was in quarto, tells us, that "several MSS. in his own library had been collated with the printed copies, and that the same thing had been done with those in the British Museum. A person is now employed at Breslau, in collating the celebrated manuscript there, which has been supposed to be the only one unmutilated. Should it prove so, we are informed, the additions will be printed at the end of the work.

"The engravings are traced from the finest illuminations in our own libraries, and in that [we presume meaning those] of France. By unforeseen accidents, the plates are irregularly given, and they must not be bound up until the whole be completed."

In an Advertisement to the present edition, it is stated, "that in addition to what has been said in the preceding Advertisement, some errors and inaccuracies, which had been overlooked through haste or inadvertence at the time of translating, as far as they have been discovered, stand corrected."

To the present edition is prefixed the Life of Froissart, corrected from Mr. Johnes's former translation from the French of M. de la Curne de St. Palaye, with other preliminary matter. This other preliminary matter, consists in "An Essay on the Works of Froissart, and a Criticism on the History of Froissart; both by M. de la Curne: and an Account of the Poetry of Froissart, by an Anonymous Writer, in the Memoires de l'Academie."

As this preliminary matter could not be prepared in time for the first, or quarto edition, it will be given in a supplement, with the additions from the Breslau manuscript, parts of which are arrived. They will, when complete, be printed in octavo, to accompany this edition, and not only the translation, but the original French, for the sake of the authority. Mr. Johnes returns his best thanks to the Rev. Henry Boyd, the translator of Dante (whose original poems were criticised in the 93d Number of our Review), for the obliging manner in which he furnished him, at a very short notice, with Versions of the

Remains

Remains of Froissart's Poetry. Froissart was born at Valenciennes, A. D. 1337. It is supposed by some, from a passage in his poems, that his father's name was Thomas, and that he was a painter of arms. But this is only conjecture; for, as his biographer observes, attentive as he was to inform us of the most minute particulars of his life, he does not say one word of his family. This, indeed, is a matter of extremely little importance or interest, at least to readers of these times; and we should not have taken any notice of it, if it had not been for the purpose of observing of how much importance it appears to have been in the sight of his biographer, who labours to trace his descent to some noble stem, in the very teeth of very palpable evidence of the contrary. If Froissart had sprung from a noble family, he would not have been long in telling us of it. "But," says La Curne de St. Palaye, "we find in his history, a FROISSART MEULLIER, a young knight from Hainault, who signalized himself by his valour at the siege of the Castle of Figueras in Spain, which the English and Gascons attacked in 1381. His country and name induce me to believe that our historian might be a relation of his, and, like him, sprung from a noble family." Men are indeed very easily *induced to believe* what coincides with their own wishes, whims, or prejudices.

"His infancy announced what he would one day be; he early manifested that eager and inquisitive mind, which during the course of his life never allowed him to remain long attached to the same occupations, nor to continue long in the same place.

"The different games suitable to that age, of which he gives us a picture equally curious and amusing, kept up in his mind a natural propensity to dissipation, which during his early studies must have tried the patience as well as exercised the severity of his masters.

"He loved hunting, music, assemblies, feasts, dancing, dress, good living, wine, and women: these tastes, which almost all showed themselves from twelve years of age, being confirmed by habit, were continued even to his old age, and perhaps never left him. Neither the serious thoughts nor the affections of Froissart being yet sufficiently engaged, his love for history filled up the void, which his passion for pleasure left; and became to him an inexhaustible source of amusement.

"He had just left school, and was scarcely twenty years old, when at the entreaty of *his dear lord and patron Sir Robert de Namur, Knight, Lord of Beaufort*, he undertook to write the history of the wars of his own time, more particularly of those which ensued after the battle of Poitiers. Four years afterwards, having gone to England, he presented a part of this history to Queen Philippa of Hainault, the wife of Edward III. Young as he then was, he had already travelled into the most distant provinces of France. The object of his visit to England was to tear himself from an attachment which had tormented him for a long time. This passion took possession of his heart from his infancy; it lasted ten years, and sparks of it were again rekindled in a more advanced age, *in spite of his bald head and white hairs.*"

During the five years he was attached to the service of the Queen

of England, Philippa, he travelled at her expence, not only to different parts of England, and to Scotland and Wales, but to various parts of Europe. The objects of his travels beyond our seas, seem to Mr. de St. Palaye, to have been a research after whatever might enrich his history. He draws this conclusion from a Preface, which is found at the head of the fourth volume, in several MSS. of the Chronicles of Froissart; and also, as we are informed by Mr. Johnes, in some printed editions, "at the request, wish, and pleasure, of that Most High and Noble Prince, my very dear Lord and Patron Guy, Count de Blois, &c. &c. I John Froissart, &c. &c. am again awakened, and entered into my workshop, to labour and work at the grand and noble matters that, in former times, occupied my attention, which treat of and examine the facts and events of the wars between France and England, and all their allies and adherents, as they clearly appear from the treaties which have been made and completed until this very day of my being again awakened."

We shall not stop to go along with our biographer through the particulars of Froissart's life, especially as the most important of these are mentioned, sometimes more than once, in the course of his Chronicles. We hasten to Froissart himself; though we cannot pass unnoticed La Curne's (for this is shorter than Mr. de St. Palaye) Essay on his Works, nor his Criticism on his History.

In the Essay, La Curne points out the views with which Froissart wrote his Chronicles, the care he took to be informed of all the events which were to make a part of them, and the rules he had imposed on himself in writing them. In this he does not simply propose to give such an idea of our historian as only to satisfy curiosity: his object is, that the Essay (which he here calls *these Memoirs*), should serve as an introduction to those who may be induced to read him, and that they should render him more easy, more interesting, and more instructive. He divides his subject into nine heads. 1. The general Plan of Froissart's History. 2. A more detailed Plan of this History. 3. Division of the four volumes of Froissart into Chapters, and of the first volume into several parts. 4. Did Froissart make these divisions. 5. The time which Froissart employed in the composition of his History. 6. The inquiries Froissart made to compose his History, and the pains he took on this subject. 7. What end Froissart proposed to himself in writing his History; and what rules he laid down to himself in its composition. 8. The Chronology of Froissart. 9. Of the first thirty years which Froissart has treated of at the beginning of his History after John le Bel, that is to say, from 1326 to 1356.

It is evident that some of these articles, instead of serving as an introduction to Froissart, that "may render him more easy, interesting, and instructive," cannot themselves be either easy, interesting, or instructive, without some acquaintance with the history to which they relate. A like observation may be made on the criticism. But

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two articles in the Essay, before perusing the Chronicles, may be read with great advantage. These are, the *General Plan of Froissart's History*; and *The Inquiries Froissart made to compose his History, and the Pains he took on this Subject.*

"I. *General Plan of his History.*

"The history which Froissart has left us extends from 1326 to 1400. It is not confined to the events which were passing in France during this long period, but comprehends, with almost as much detail, every considerable affair which happened in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Flanders. It includes also a number of particulars relative to the affairs of the Popes of Rome and Avignon; of Spain, Germany, Italy; sometimes even of Prussia, Hungary, Turkey, Africa, and other countries, in short, of almost the whole known world. But this immense multitude of facts, so different from each other; the chronological order of which is not very clearly made out, frequently presents to the reader only a confused mixture of events taking place at different times, and in different places, of which he cannot form any distinct idea, nor can his memory unite so many scattered objects, which have a necessary connection among each other.

"There will be found, at the end of this Essay, an abridgment of the principal facts related in the course of the history; and, in order to remedy, at least in part, the disorder which prevails in placing these events, I will dispose of each in the class to which it belongs, as well as point out the chapters which it will be proper to read, to follow the train of causes of a similar nature, as well as the history of the same country, or the same nation. It will be impossible for me to go into a very minute detail. To leave nothing to be wished for, it would be right to make references to every article, of all the preceding passages relative to it, and of all those which follow; but this can only be executed as notes to the original itself, and would require all the attention of an editor who should interest himself for the advantage of his readers."

In the other divisions of the Essay, the author enters into some particulars, rather minute and trifling; and, where his observations are of any considerable interest or importance, they are inferences from what Froissart himself has set down in his Chronicles, for making which an intelligent reader is as competent as La Curne.

In the criticism he reviews the defects and advantages of Froissart's Chronicles. He vindicates him against the charge of partiality to the English, and, in our judgment, completely. "Of all the nations (says La Curne) whom he mentions in his history, there are but few whom he has not sometimes marked with odious epithets. —There is not one part against the French; on the contrary, this brave nation supports itself, according to Froissart, by the vigour and strength of its knighthood, which was never so totally overwhelmed by its misfortunes, as not in the end to find some marvellous resources in its courage." Notwithstanding all that Froissart tells of the care he took to hear both sides, and to compare their different accounts with each other, La Curne thinks—

" He may be accused of some little negligence on this head. His manner of life allowed him but little leisure to make all the reflections, and all the comparisons, which such an examination would require.—What he relates of distant countries, such as Africa, Hungary, Tartary, and in general the eastern parts of the world, is full of the grossest blunders. In his time commerce had not formed any connexion between these countries and our own. What was known of them was founded on the faith of those whom accident had carried thither, and who had resided there too short a time to gain sufficient information respecting the manners, customs, and history of their inhabitants.—All these defects, however, and imperfections, do not prevent his Chronicle from being considered as one of the most precious monuments of our history, and the perusal of it from being as agreeable, as instructive to those who, not confining themselves to the knowledge of general facts, seek, in the details of particular events, and of the usages of that period, to develope the character of mankind, and of the ages which have passed. Froissart was born to transmit to posterity a living picture of an age, which preferred the hazard of war to the solid advantages of peace; which, amid the intervals of troubles almost continually agitating it, found relaxation only in the most tumultuous pleasures."

La Curne, having inserted summarily, in his Criticism on Froissart, a sketch of the opinions which different authors have given of him, adds that of an author who knew better than any other the full value of a ready and natural genius.

" 'I love,' says Montagne, 'historians unaffected or excellent: the unaffected, who have not wherewithal to add of their own, and who are only careful to collect and pick up every thing which falls within their notice, and to put down every thing without choice, and without sorting, give us the opportunity of wholly judging of their truth. Such, for example, is the good Froissart, who has gone on with his work with such a frank simplicity, that, having committed a fault, he is no way ashamed of avowing it, and correcting it at the place where he is informed of it; and who tells us the diversity of rumours which were current, and the different accounts that were told to him. It is history, naked and unadorned; every one may profit from it, according to the depth of his understanding.' "

Mr. Johnes, at the end of his translation of La Curne's Criticism, informs us, that since it was first printed, he had obtained permission to have it collated; that he has as yet received only the additions to the first volume, which are very extensive, and more important than Mr. de St. Palaye seems to have supposed; that the whole will be published with due speed, in a supplementary volume to the Chronicles; and will, he hopes, effectually clear up all doubts of Froissart's partiality as an historian.

The design, views, and character of Froissart areeasily to be seen in his own writings, in which, without any egotism, but from their form and style, he is naturally led to communicate many particulars respecting

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ing himself, without these Memoirs, Essays, and Criticisms of Mr. de la Curne de St. Palaye. At any rate, all that was necessary in these might have been compressed in ten or twelve pages, instead of an hundred. Yet, as Mr. Johnes has chosen to translate and prefix them to his work, of which they form no inconsiderable part, we have, out of a deference to the translator (though the microscope of his attention has somewhat magnified its object) taken more notice of them than in our own judgment they are entitled to*; yet, at the same time, there may be readers, who, like Mr. Johnes, may never be wearied of inquiries and discourses about so celebrated and captivating an historian.

We proceed now, at length, from Mr. de la Curne de St. Palaye, to converse with a much greater man, as well as entertaining a companion, Froissart, or, as he is called in some MSS. Sir John Froissart himself.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Political and Confidential Correspondence of Lewis XVI. with Observations on each Letter. By Helen Maria Williams. 3 vols. 8vo. Robinsons. 1803.

THESE volumes come to us through the medium of a lady of whom it is difficult to predicate whether she be maid *(spinster* we mean), wife, or widow. Whether she is to be called miss, or mistress, Williams or Stone, are knotty points which we shall not attempt to unravel. It is enough for us and our readers, that she gives her literary feats of notoriety under her spinster name.

The Correspondence appears under rather a questionable shape. We do not pronounce it to be a fabrication; but there is not certainly sufficient proof of its authenticity laid before the public. There is, indeed, not a grain of proof besides what the matter and manner of the Letters themselves furnish. They might, they may have been written by the unfortunate Monarch; but if the collectors and intended editors of this Correspondence had the means of proving its authenticity, which it is to be presumed they had, why leave us in the dark with respect to a matter of such importance? The translator and commentator has, indeed, told us, that *she* has "consulted such persons

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* These three pieces, though they might have been greatly abridged, if not altogether spared, are introduced as introductory to the History of Froissart, not without propriety. But when, prefixed to the Chronicles, we find a whole printed sheet concerning the poetry of Froissart, we are apt to suspect that Mr. Johnes, in his enthusiasm, had forgotten his design or subject, which was, the Chronicles of Froissart, not Froissart himself and his poetry, which does not appear to us to be above mediocrity, amidst the poetry of an age (distinguished chiefly by far fetched, and long spun conceits) below mediocrity.

as were most likely to be informed on the subject—men who now fill eminent offices under the *republic!* (meaning France *under Buonaparte!*), and others, who exercised the highest functions under Lewis XVI. and that they had "no doubt whatsoever of the authenticity of the papers." This Helen Maria Williams says; but the public, we suspect, will require something more substantial on which they are to hang their belief, than the mere assertion of this lady. We, for our part, are not disposed to give unlimited credit to this *ipse dixit* of H. M. Williams: we wish to have seen the names and attestations of the well-informed persons hinted at, and to have had the grounds of their belief fully stated: we should then have been able to form some judgment on the subject.

The translator is rather shy in giving reasons for what she calls "*the delay*" of the publication, by the collectors of the Correspondence; and equally shy with respect "to the *means* by which these MS. volumes fell into her hands." It is "*unnecessary*," she says, to mention the former, and still *more* so the latter, (Pref. p. 18). It is true, the passage says "*less*;" but this is only one of her many blunders in language: her meaning is perfectly clear. Had she employed *inexpedient* instead of *unnecessary*, we incline to think that she would have made a nearer approximation to truth. We have our suspicions that the Correspondence, as it was at first *intended* to have been published (for it does not appear that it ever *was* published by the compilers), was kept back by the hand of power. Why? because it was accompanied by a preface which spoke well of Lewis XVI. and did not spare revolutions and revolutionists. We are of opinion, too, that it was put into the hands of the translator for the very purpose which she has executed in her commentary, viz.—to blacken the Monarch, and whitewash the Revolution. Shall we go too far if we say, that there might be directions for properly garbling the MS.? Why does not the preface to the MS. appear in Miss Williams's publication? Was that *inexpedient*, or, according to her, *unnecessary?* If the lady is not satisfied with our conjectures, it is to be hoped that she will, in some future publication, tell us all the truth. Our conjectures are, however, founded on passages in her own preface, which we shall lay before the public, leaving it to judge how far we have probability on our side.

She makes the French compilers say:

"We dare declare, in the name of future generations, that Lewis XVI. on the throne of the Bourbons, had no other reproach to make himself in the difficult art of governing, than that irresolution which neutralizes every thing, that want of self-confidence which renders the Monarch null, and that weakness which destroys."

To which she answers:

"These are, no doubt, blemishes in the princely character; and, if nothing farther had been intended in this justification of Lewis XVI. than the display of his private virtues, respect for his misfortunes would have left his faults unnoticed. But to defend the memory of Lewis XVI.

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appears less the aim of his friends, than to calumniate the memory of those who have rendered themselves illustrious by rescuing their country from the ignoble servitude under which it was oppressed. This generous effort is stigmatised in the prefatory address, as a 'series of useless crimes, producing only useless disasters.' The Revolution, by changing all the elements of social order, is stated to have 'caused the most enlightened nation of Europe to make a retrograde step towards barbarism,' and, which is still more disastrous, 'to have rendered indocile to the yoke the people whom the King's birth had condemned him to govern.'

"The defence of Lewis XVI. is therefore no longer the point in contest, or at least becomes only a point of secondary consideration. His friends have shifted the grounds on which they might have remained secure, and, by enlarging their means of defence, have left themselves and the object of their idolatry open to attack. It is no longer the King they mean to defend; it is the Revolution they are earnest to criminate. Let them not be displeased, therefore, if in the observations which have suggested themselves on reading these letters, they sometimes discover an attempt to defend that barbarism towards which the most enlightened country of Europe has made a retrograde step."

Here the Lady at once reveals the object of her work. It is to defend the Revolution; and, amidst all its enormities, to hold it forth as the greatest blessing to the human race that the evolution of ages has produced. The actors, therefore, in this "beautiful, sublime, terrific, and stupendous" scene, especially the Brissotines, are, with her, the benefactors of mankind, and Lewis XVI. the impotent and guilty impeder of its innumerable blessings—which, unfortunately, are all to come. Rapt in extacy by her revolutionary cogitations, she breaks forth into downright poetry:

"And what period in the annals of mankind more calculated to awaken solemn, rapt attention, to seize every faculty of the soul, to call forth every feeling excited by the sublime and the terrible, than the epocha of that Revolution, which in its effects, will change the condition, and almost the destinies, of man? How long will posterity pause on the solemn page which marks its mighty records! In reading history, we pass rapidly over the common flight of years and ages, like the traveller, who diligently pursues his way through a country which presents only ordinary objects: but, when this astonishing æra unfolds itself to the intellectual view, the reader will feel a sensation similar to that of the same traveller, when, suddenly bursting on his sight, he beholds scenes of overwhelming majesty, and finds himself surrounded by images of nature, the beautiful, the sublime, the terrific, the stupendous, which fill his mind with astonishment, or swell his bosom with enthusiastic emotion."

She afterwards speaks of the "exalted principles in favour of the human race, which the Revolution was destined to establish." Unhappily we are not in possession of her Brissotine Spectacles. "Setting fire to the four quarters of the world" (the boast of Brissot), is certainly *terrific* and *stupendous*; but its *beauty*, as we are not of the initiated, is to us not discernible. Nor can we discover that the French Revolution,

lution, after a lapse of years of blood, and every species of infamy and atrocity which can degrade or brutalize man, has established any thing but a military despotism, under which the greater part of Europe now groans. We may here, with a small variation, apply to the writer what she herself says on the defenders of Lewis XVI. "We are led to suspect either that we have hitherto mistaken the meaning of terms, or that conscience is a more accommodating principle with the 'partisans of revolution' than with other 'persons, or that the 'still, small voice' of conscience is too feeble to be heard amidst the beautiful, the sublime, the stupendous, the terrific, &c. &c. explosions of the revolutionary volcano." What are the fruits of the lady's boasted Revolution, which we have seen and felt, and which we now see and feel? They are rapine, devastation, and massacre, the violation of every social tie, whether domestic or public, the philosophistical, and short reign of some, the atrocious *mobarchy* of others, the extermination of every man of worth, and who was respected in France, the exaltation of all that is vile and despicable, the murder of Louis XVI. and the reign and adoration of Buonaparte. The Revolution promised at once to deliver mankind from evils which the natural progress of society was lessening every day; while, instead of the accustomed rod of power, it has produced the scorpion lash of despotism. The lady seems to have a sort of suppressed consciousness that every thing is not *yet* as it should be; but dear Revolution still dwells at her heart, and she wishes us to look forward with the eye of faith to the blessed *Millennium* which is—to come—when? *ad Græcas calendas.* We fancy that the world has seen and felt enough, not to have very sanguine expectations of sailing in the revolutionary "seas of milk" in "ships of amber." The storm still rages with undiminished violence, and we must wait with fortitude and resignation till the Almighty voice shall bid the waves be still. The writer is, or pretends to be, a Brissotine, and that party, she confesses, was republican. How can she, then, say, that all is as it should be in France? How can she have the effrontery in her book to give it the appellation of a "*Republic?*" She was formerly a writer of verses, and has, perhaps, been tempted by the Abbé Delille to "go a whoring after Baal," to "worship in the high places" of the Corsican son of Ammon*. For this

* We give him this appellation, as we imagine that he, like Alexander, would wish to have sprung from a nobler stock than he can now lay claim to; and that, like him, he would have had no scruples in sacrificing the reputation of his mother, always supposing that she had a reputation to lose, to an origin more suitable than his own to the imperial dignity. It would be an enterprise worthy of the *savans* who went to Egypt, to discover an ancient MS. wherein it is announced, that an Arabian girl, of the tribe of Koreish, and impregnated by the well-known potency of Mahomet, had been brought a prisoner to Corsica, and that there was undoubted

this tergiversation she has the example of her party to offer. She herself informs us, that the faction of Brissot, when they found, though they had ridden for a moment "in the whirlwind" of their own raising, that they could not "direct the storm;" finding that their darling engine, the mob, had been seized by Robespierre, Marat, &c. proposed to coalesce with royalty. There is some difference, it is true, between these coalitions; that of Brissot and his party with Lewis XVI. is somewhat more respectable than H. M. Williams's with the Despot of France; but the difference springs only from circumstances; the motive to both (self-interest) is the same.

Led away by our attention to the translator and commentator, we had almost forgot to give our readers an idea of the Letters themselves. The volumes contain the Correspondence of Lewis with his Ministers, and other persons, from 1774, till he was shut up in the Temple. They every where evince a heart replete with general benevolence, and peculiarly solicitous for the happiness of France; they display, too, an acuteness of mind, and soundness of understanding, which a great part of the world is not disposed to allow him. But they, at the same time, lay open that want of self-confidence, that yielding to other, and worse counsels, that want of prompt and vigorous decision, which rendered him unequal to the guidance of the helm during the revolutionary storm, in which he perished. He foresaw, he predicted the result of the demagogue machinations; yet from an aversion to blood, he could not be persuaded to oppose timely defensive force to offensive violence; he therefore, necessarily, lost his crown and life in the contest; and since that period the *Rights of Man*, the *holy Right of Insurrection*, and the right of the strongest, have drenched Europe in blood; and the regenerators of the human race have not left a single right of man unviolated.

The spirit, the essence of the commentary may be concentred in a few words. The commentator lays hold of every real or seeming unsteadiness of the King, in his transactions with the revolutionists. These she attributes solely to the want of principle, and spreads them out, and dwells on them with much exultation and complacency; while she is most solicitously careful to keep a profound silence as to the measures of his opponents, which were so various, and so con-

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undoubted proof of the lineal descent of Buonaparte from this noble source. But it is supposed that they venture not as yet to produce the MS. as the will of the great man on this subject has not hitherto been signified to them. Some conjecture that, from his frequent appeals to *Fate*, Buonaparte would rather make choice of a *Pagan* progenitor, and that, to claim kindred with Alexander, he has, at the proper time, determined to ascertain his filiation from *Jupiter Ammon*. While others, with no less probability, maintain, that he only waits till it be convenient completely to *unpope* the poor Bishop of Rome, when he will publish to the world his legal descent from that truly sublime personage *Judas Iscariot*.

tradictory, that it was impossible to adhere to any fundamental principle, either in opposing them, or complying with them. Not a word is said of the laws that were enacted, only to be violated; of the constitutions which lasted not a day, but melted away before the constitution of the next hour; or of the incessant encroachments on their own decreed rights of the crown. Was it proper, as a King, who had the good of his subjects at heart, to submit implicitly to the violators of all compacts? Was it possible not to regret many of his *forced* compliances, and to endeavour to counteract the mischief they had occasioned? According to the moral code of this lady, whoever does not comply with the extorted promises made to a highwayman or housebreaker, is an unprincipled scoundrel! But, perhaps, her maxim is not a general one, and is only to take place when the question is between monarchs and revolutionists.

As a specimen of the Letters and Commentary, we insert the following Extract, premising that the lady's republican orgasm does not here burst out so violently as in most parts of her publication. The victory was gained, and she thought it decent to drop a few crocodile tears over the prostrate foe. The letter was written after the attack on the Thuilleries, on the 10th of August:

"*Paris August* 12, 1792—*Seven in the morning.*

"MY BROTHER,

"I am no longer King! The public voice will make known to you the most cruel catastrophe . . . . I am the most unfortunate of husbands and of fathers! . . . . I am the victim of my own goodness, of fear, of hope . . . . It is an impenetrable mystery of iniquity! They have bereaved me of every thing: they have massacred my faithful subjects; I have been decoyed by stratagem far from my palace; and they now accuse me! I am a captive: they drag me to prison; and the Queen, my children, and Madame Elizabeth, share my sad fate.

"I can no longer doubt that I am an object odious in the eyes of the French, led astray by prejudice . . . . . This is the stroke that is most insupportable. My brother, but a little while, and I shall exist no longer. Remember to avenge my memory, by publishing how much I loved this ungrateful people. Recall one day to their remembrance the wrongs they have done me, and tell them I forgave them. Adieu, my brother, for the last time! "LEWIS."

Had a like attack been made by the loyalists on the National Convention, had the result been the death of all the members, as the the 10th of August produced the murder of the King, and had the Monarch, as the majority of the National Convention evidently did, sanctioned this outrage, how very eloquent and pathetic would H. M. Williams have been? On the present occasion, all is passed over without notice. It seems it deserved none. It was *only* a King to whom violence was offered. It was *only* a King whom it inevitably led to the guillotine: and to throw away a thought on a matter so very

very trivial, it appears, is below the dignity of a true republican mind. Let us see, however, what she *does* say:

"My brother," says Lewis, "I am no longer King . . . I am the most unfortunate of husbands, and of fathers."—The most unfortunate of husbands, and of fathers!—Unhappy Monarch! amidst the loss of empire, of all the world calls greatness, the objects of his tenderness twine around his heart, and inflict its deepest anguish. Fallen from his high estate, pierced by the sharpest arrows of calamity, it is here that the iron enters into his soul!—Whenever we have occasion to contemplate Lewis XVI. in a domestic point of view, we feel every sentiment of sympathy awakened in his favour, and lament that a mind, susceptible of the best affections of our nature, should have become the victim of those very affections, which, in other circumstances, would have been virtues, but which, in his situation, produced the effect of crimes. His conjugal attachment led him into the most fatal errors, which terminated in the most bitter calamities. That sentiment, by its cruel seduction, destined him to suffer the pangs of remorse, almost without the consciousness of guilt; since his mind seems to have been penetrated with the sense of every duty which he neglected, and with the sacredness of every obligation he violated. He loved the people he betrayed, and disapproved the projects of their enemies, with whom he irrevocably linked his fate. Unfortunate and misguided Prince! while abhorrent at the idea of shedding one drop of human blood, he condemned himself to call upon the coalesced powers of Europe to arm against his country; and millions have perished in its defence: and while he seems to have appreciated power and greatness at their true value, and to have felt the worth of being loved, he suffered himself to be dragged from the throne to the scaffold, rather than renounce despotic empire, and be hailed the father of his people."

The writer here, in a tone of hypocritical commiseration, accuses the Monarch almost of every crime of which, as a King, he could be guilty. This may pass with the society which she keeps at Paris: but we believe that the impartial and unprejudiced will join with us in saying, that *he* did *not betray* the people, but that both he and they were *betrayed* by the *revolutionary demagogues*; that he did *not* call forth the coalesced powers *against his country*, but against *a faction*, that has led that country through a sea of blood, and through unspeakable horrors, to more than eastern despotism; and that, instead of losing his life for his attachment to *despotism*, the whole tenor of his life gives the lie to the false and malignant accusation.

But enough of the lady and her work.—The energies of Brigittina Williams are much too sublime for us: how they harmonise with those of Mr. Stone, and her other Parisian associates, we will not pretend to say. Our wonder, however, is excited by two things: 1st, How she ventures to display them under the superior imperial energies of Bonaparte. And, 2dly, how she can submit to live under a government, which is certainly not auspicious to her, to Thomas Paine, or to the French regenerators' Rights of Man.

Besides the Letters, these volumes contain some other compositions

on both public and domestic affairs. We have not paid a critical attention to the translation, taking it for granted, that a person so long domesticated in France, and now a veteran author, must be able to perform with sufficient accuracy the task she had undertaken.

Essays on various Subjects. By J. Bigland. Doncaster. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Sheardown. 1805.

THESE Essays contain a variety of subjects; and their merit is as much varied as their matter. In all that relates to religion and morality, we generally agree with the author; we say *generally*, for, though Mr. Bigland is himself a friend to the National Church, and though we are also friends to moderate toleration, we do not think he enforces with all the energy he might, the precept of Pythagoras.

Αθανάτες μὲν πρῶτα θεὺς, νόμῳ ὡς διάκειται
Τίμα———

But in some other points we differ entirely from him. In the manner also, as well as the matter, we find something to praise and something to censure. We shall try to justify both our censure and our praise, by some extracts taken from the Essays, in the order in which they occur; for of a miscellaneous work of this kind there can be no analysis.

In the Essay on National Establishments in religion, the author, we think, very properly observes, how much better it is to live among those with whom we agree in the more essential parts of Christianity, though we may differ as to forms, than with those who are entirely unbelievers. These are Mr. Bigland's words:

"If he considered how much more eligible a Calvinist, a Quaker, or a *Catholic*, must find it to live among Christian Protestants, whose morals are influenced by the doctrines of the gospel, than among men who are destitute of religion, conscience, and morality; or how much more agreeable it must be to a Protestant to live among *Christian Catholics*, who agree with him in the belief of the same general essential, and fundamental doctrines, and the same obligatory precepts of Christianity, who have the same moral ideas as himself, make the same distinction between virtue and vice, and expect the same remuneration of their deeds, than among men who are totally unacquainted with these things, and whose inclinations are the only rule of their actions, he would view the difference of situation in the same light as a person who investigates the principles and considers the effects of civil legislature, sees the difference between a well regulated community and a horde of barbarians, ignorant of moral order, and under no legal restraint."

All that we object to in this passage, are the expressions *Catholic* and *Christian Catholic*. We know this is the common language of the day; but it is new. We profess ourselves to believe in the holy Catholic

tholic Church, and if we appropriate this expression to the Church of Rome, as protesters against the doctrine of that church, we avow ourselves to be heretics. Till very lately, Papist was their legal designation. We believe Lord Redesdale's bill is the first instance of their being called Roman Catholics in a solemn act of the legislature. We do not, however, wish to revive any odious distinction; but do not let us call them κατ' ἐξοχην Catholis.

Essay VI. Vol. I. on Ecclesiastical Emoluments, has so much merit, that we wish our limits would permit us to make larger extracts from it. We shall lay before our readers what Mr. Bigland says on the schemes so much in favour with some of our modern writers on agriculture, for the abolition of tithes:

"Ecclesiastical History, it must be allowed, affords several instances of the seizure of the revenues of the church in different countries; but those arbitrary proceedings are somewhat difficult to justify by any solid reasoning, or on any principles of equity, which we should think it safe to apply to any other cases of possession. The system adopted in some countries of seizing the lands of the church, and fixing the ecclesiastical stipends in money, is ruinous to the interests of the Christian clergy, and tends to the degradation of the clerical character, by causing the ministers of the altar to be considered as a sort of servants of the public. It also renders the church more burdensome to the lower orders of the people, of whom, every individual, in proportion to his consumption, furnishes his contribution to the national treasury, out of which, those salaries must be paid, than it is found where lands are assigned for the clergy, and where it is consequently productive of no greater inconvenience to the people at large that an estate is in the hands of a Bishop or an Archbishop, than if it were in the hands of a Marquis or a Duke. The conversion of ecclesiastical revenues into pecuniary stipends, is also, in other respects, pregnant with certain bad consequences, of which, although it be impossible to calculate the full extent, we may, from preceding circumstances, form a probable conjecture. No one is ignorant of the prodigious influx of money, and the consequent diminution of its value, which has, within the last three centuries, taken place. This is a circumstance which has had a fatal operation on a number of public institutions, to the support of which, a fixed stipend in money had been assigned. This is verified in every part of Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, where a number of charitable institutions, which were once of great importance and benefit to the public, are now dwindled down into insignificancy, and some of them considered so little worth attention as to be entirely lost, or converted to purposes totally different from those for which they were first intended."

The seventh Essay of Vol. I. treats on Education, in which we differ *toto cælo* from the author, who deprecates the public education of our great schools. This is one of his observations on the subject:

"A public education is generally supposed to be accompanied by some considerable advantages, of which a private tuition is necessarily desti-

tute. It is, in the first place, esteemed conducive to the acquisition of that easy confidence which is so generally applauded, and is unquestionably of great use in life. If the supposition, that this quality is attainable in a public and unattainable in a private education, could be proved justifiable, it would powerfully contribute to cast the balance in favour of the former. This bold and easy assurance, if not carried beyond the bounds of moderation and decency, has, in every transaction of life, a decided advantage over that bashful timidity which totally disqualifies a person from making any figure in public. It is not, however, to be acquired in a seminary of turbulent boys, among whom noise and impudence exclude reason and reflection, and are the principal ingredients in their social intercourse, but by a gradual and well-timed, introduction into company, where various kinds of conversation contribute to amusement and instruction, and where the youthful mind may not only imbibe a variety of knowledge, and learn to form just ideas of a number of things appertaining to life, but also acquire a decency of behaviour, and a propriety and elegance of expression, not to be learnt in a tumultuous rabble of petulant children. It has, indeed, been frequently observed, that those who have been educated in public schools are generally as bashful and timid in any other company than that of their playmates, as those whose education has been more private, which shews that various conversation with the world can alone inspire a well-grounded and becoming assurance in discourse and behaviour, which is something very different from the troublesome and noisy petulance of ignorant self-sufficiency."

Our experience has convinced us, that a manly confidence among equals, and the diffidence in the company of men and women, which is so amiable in youth, and which is the promise of future excellence in the man, is the usual consequence of a public school; and that the troublesome and noisy petulance of ignorant self-sufficiency is generally the fruit of an early introduction of boys into society, where they fancy they are acquiring a notion of things when they are only capable of learning words.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth Essays of the first volume, are entirely devoted to the subject of superstition; a labour which, at the present day, might surely have been spared, as incredulity rather than credulity, at least in all but the material world, is the character of the times. Surely we now have too much reason to say with the Roman satirist:

> *" Esse aliquas manes & subterranea regna,*
> *Nec pueri credunt nisi qui rondum ære lavantur.*

We sincerely commend that laudable care which we believe to be now universal among parents and instructors, to keep all superstitious stories from the ears of infancy; but when such stories happen to be read or related, Mr. Addison, in his admirable Spectator, on the subject, affords the best antidote to the poison; but he never goes the length of saying, with all the children's story books now published, that no such events ever did or ever could possibly happen; a foundation

tion on which much of the scepticism with regard to revealed religion, which is but too prevalent, has been raised.

The tenth Essay of the second volume is a comparison between a city (read town) and a country life; to the latter of which the author seems to have a decided aversion. Part of the observations by which this Essay is accompanied, is a complete specimen of the trite. Mr. B. says:

"Different persons have different opinions on this subject: Some prefer the city, others the country. In many this preference arises from inclination or from habit; in others, it proceeds from considerations of interest or conveniency, from the suitableness of either situation to their employments and their prospects. From whatever motives the choice is made, it is reasonable to suppose that each individual considers them as sufficiently powerful to fix his determination. Indeed, the greatest part of mankind are placed in their respective situations by the operation of external circumstances, rather than by a voluntary choice."

This a little reminds us of what Sir Wilful Witwou'd says to his mistress in the comedy: "There are some can't relish the town, and others can't away with the country; 'tis like you may be one of those." The disadvantages of a country life are exemplified by the account of the disappointment of a French boy and girl, who did not find their romantic notions of rural simplicity realized in an English village, and did not find the society of farmers and labourers (who would certainly laugh at them for their foreign pronunciation), so pleasant as the flattering attention of a polite circle at Paris. It is true, the author has given his French family a qualification that no French family ever possessed: he says, "they all spoke the language so well, that it was not easy to discover them to be foreigners;" which is rendered more improbable by what he has just before said, viz. that "under the most eminent masters in Paris, they had made a tolerable proficiency in the English language."

The idea of the progress of the construction of speech is ingenious:

"If one were called upon to exhibit a conjecture on the gradual formation of language, it would not be unreasonable to imagine that the substantive was the part of speech first used. The view of different objects would immediately induce men to give them names, in order to distinguish one kind from another; and the necessity of expressing action, or suffering, whether corporeal or mental, would, in the next place give birth to the verb. It would soon be perceived that objects of the same kind were distinguished by different degrees of size, beauty, strength, &c. and this consideration would induce the observers to invent the words called adjectives, in order to denote those discriminating qualities. The different modifications of thought and action would, in like manner, suggest the necessity of adopting some method of expressing those distinctions, and this would naturally give rise to the adverb, which performs the same auxiliary office to the verb as the adjective does to the noun. The preposition would probably come next in order, as it would soon be found

necessary to distinguish and express the various relations of time, place, &c. which things have to one another; and the mind could not long have exercised its thinking powers, before the tedious repetitions of the name of the same thing would suggest the substitution of pronouns. It is reasonable to suppose that language had been some time established, and that the human mind, by progressive improvement, had discovered the utility of just and elegant connexion and distinction, in expressing its ideas and reflections before the use of the article and the conjunction was introduced. The interjection is no more than the simple expression of some affection of the mind, and is unconnected with the texture of language, as it is, in a great measure, independent of the exercise of the intellectual powers."

In this scale, however, the interjection should certainly have been placed first.

The concluding Essay, on the manner in which near and remote expectation operate on the mind, is full of just and serious reflection. We select the following passage for the consideration of our readers:

"If it could be proved that all, or the greatest part of those who pay so little attention to the concerns of a future state, had only a wavering belief of its existence, there would be no difficulty in ascribing this supineness to its true cause. But it is evident that this is not the case; for many who seem the most inattentive to eternal things, are very far from being sceptics, and never once entertained a doubt concerning the existence of a future state, where a just remuneration of human conduct shall take place. This inconsistency of conduct, with conviction, plainly indicates the depravity of human nature."

The reader will find more to applaud than to blame in these volumes; the language is generally correct, but the remarks, though sometimes original, are too often the echo of what has been said a thousand times before, of which we have given a specimen.

Strictures upon an Historical Review of the State of Ireland, by Francis Plowden, Esq. or, a Justification of the Conduct of the English Government in that Country, from the Reign of Henry II. to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Part the Second.

(Continued from Page 17 of Vol. XXII.)

POPISH writers, in general, have condemned the conduct, and reviled the memory of Queen Elizabeth, because she completely established the Reformation, though all candid historians of her reign uniformly allow, that the salutary laws and wise institutions adopted during her reign, laid the foundation of England's subsequent greatness and glory.

As Mr. Plowden has uttered the most envenomed and unqualified abuse, founded in calumny and falsehood, of her administration in Ireland, we shall proceed to lay before our readers the very able defence of it, by this ingenious writer, to whom the public are much indebted

indebted for vindicating the Protestant State, against the opprobrious invectives of its very uncandid and disingenuous opponent.

" Were we to form our opinion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth from Mr. Plowden's work, we should be led to suppose, that the conduct of her governments towards the natives of Ireland was even more impolitic, unjust, and oppressive, than those of her predecessors, which this historical review has represented as so wicked and absurd. But if we turn to those writers who have given an account of this eventful period of Irish history, and whose relations, as they were not written for a party purpose, are entitled to our credit, we shall find, that it was her liege subjects, i. e. the colonists, and not the native Irish, who had just grounds of complaint against her conduct. The manifold calamities which the former suffered during this reign, arose principally from the following circumstances. That Princess was ever too ready to lend a willing ear to the insidious representations of those great dissemblers O'Nial and Tyrone, and their associates; in consequence of which, two of her ablest lieutenants, Sir J. Sydney and Sir J. Perrott, were removed from their governments. The vigour and abilities of these deputies, and their perfect knowledge of the insincerity and secret practices of the Irish chieftains, had rendered their administrations formidable to the disaffected party, who laboured incessantly for their removal, and at length succeeded. Their successors were, in general, men of very inferior capacities, and totally unacquainted with the genius of the people whom they were sent to govern; and the short time which most of them were suffered to remain in that kingdom, prevented them from acquiring the knowledge of the Irish character which is so necessary to their government. Elizabeth, moreover, was never inclined to grant either men or money for the services of Ireland: and, therefore, during the early part of her reign, her deputies were obliged to struggle with great difficulties, and were compelled in many instances to have recourse to measures highly injurious to the future repose of that kingdom, although they might have served the short-sighted objects for which they were adopted. One of the most impolitic of these expedients (the fatal consequence of which was afterwards discovered in Tyrone's rebellion) was the measure of arming and embodying, into a kind of militia, the native Irish, in order to repel the frequent invasions of the Scots; who, during the beginning of this reign, so often landed in the north of Ireland, and made it the scene of their predatory irruptions. This Irish militia, who were all Catholics, hated the English only one degree less than the Scots; and, in consequence, afterwards to a man joined in Tyrone's grand popish rebellion; and were the chief cause that the final reduction of that formidable rebel was not effected, without such an expence of blood and treasure. These were some of the causes which contributed to the duration of the convulsions of Ireland during Queen Elizabeth's reign. But the principal cause of those rebellions, the source from whence those waters of bitterness flowed, and have continued to flow, was religious bigotry, which sharpened the ancient animosity of the natives against the English, and gave fresh zeal and enthusiasm to their efforts to shake off the dominion of England.

" During the feeble Catholic government of Queen Mary, Ireland

had been distracted by the petty wars of chieftains against chieftains, and septs against septs, which her wretched administration was unable to restrain. But from the moment that Elizabeth ascended the throne, and declared for the Reformation, the grand Irish popish confederacy, in concert with Spain and Rome, was formed against her; which afterwards, when England was threatened with invasion by Philip, burst forth into two violent and well-organized rebellions, the last of which was not finally extinguished during her reign. Both these rebellions were openly abetted by the Pope, Philip, and all Elizabeth's foreign enemies, and were fomented in Ireland by the practices of the Catholic clergy, aided by the zeal of the ecclesiastical missionaries from abroad.

"That Shawn O'Nial, Tyrone, Desmond, and the other rebel leaders of that day, were indifferent to all religious creeds, or too ignorant to comprehend any, I am willing to admit. But that religious bigotry was their chief ally, and the great incitement to the exertions of their fanatic followers, can only be controverted by those who are destitute of candour, or of historical information.

"Mr. Plowden would wish to convince his readers, that religious bigotry was but a secondary cause of the convulsions of Ireland during this reign, which, according to his work, were provoked by the oppressions of the Irish Government; whereas in truth, the severities and confiscations of which he complains, did not take place, until after the Queen had been justly incensed at the treachery and rebellions of the native Irish. For when Sir John Perrott, in the 29th year of Elizabeth's reign, resigned his government—

'He delivered the sword,' (see Ware, p. 42, chap. 31, reign of Elizabeth,) 'to his successor, declaring, that he left the kingdom in peace, and that now, although a private man, he would engage to bring in any suspected leader within twenty days, without violence or contest; he embarked with the acclamations, particularly of the lower orders of the people, who had felt the benefits of his administration; old Tirlaugh, of Tirowen (an O'Nial) followed him to the water-side bathed in tears.'

"That the principal cause of Tyrone's rebellion was religious fanaticism, or that it was the means he made use of to excite his countrymen to arms, the manifesto which he published previous to his great insurrection sufficiently proves. He tells them in it, 'as I shall answer before God, I will employ myself to the utmost of my power, for the extirpation of heresie, and the planting of the Catholic religion.' Again, 'I give you to understand upon my salvation, that chiefly and principally I fight for the Catholic faith, to be planted throughout all our poor country, as well in cities as elsewhere;' and again, 'if I had gotten to be King of Ireland without having the Catholic religion, which before I have mentioned, I would not accept the same:' and after informing them that they could not conscientiously pay obedience to an excommunicated Princess, though 'there might have been a mitigation made by her in favour of Catholics, by which they might be licensed, in civil matters, to give her, during their inability, obedience;' he concludes with this exhortation:

'And now let us join all together, to deliver this our poor country from that infection of heresie with which she is, and shall be, if God do not specially favour us, most miserably infected; taking example from

that

that most Christian and Catholic country of France; whose subjects, for defence of the Catholic faith, maintained warres so long, yea against their most natural King, as he was, by their means, constrained to profess the Catholic religion, duly submitting himself to the apostolical see of Rome, to which doubtless we may bring our country, you putting your helping hand to the same.'

" When, therefore, Mr. Plowden chuses to assert, that 'Tyrone's grand rebellion *was brought on* and continued by the noxious policy of treating the Irish as a divided, separate, and enslaved people,' he advances a position unsupported by any one reputable historian, and solely resting upon his own assertion. All the writers of this period agree, that Elizabeth was peculiarly anxious to conciliate this O'Nial; that she received him at her court with distinguished favour, created him Earl of Tyrone, and obliged her deputies to receive his frequent submissions and apologies for his insurrections; in consequence of which, they were restrained from counteracting his designs in their infancy; and thus he was suffered to mature that very formidable rebellion, to conquer which, Elizabeth was obliged to send her favourite Essex with twenty thousand troops, and in consequence of which that island was nearly laid waste.

" One of the principal *grievances* of this reign, of which the natives complained, was the attempt to introduce the trial by Jury, that bulwark of British liberty; another was, the appointment of sheriffs in their counties. In the 39th year of this Queen, when the Deputy Fitzwilliam, immediately upon his succeeding Sir J. Perrott, intimated to the chieftain of Fermanagh, that he would send a sheriff into his county; 'he shall be welcome,' answered Maguire; 'but let me know his eirick (the fine by the Brehon laws for murder), that if my people cut off his head, I may levy it upon the country;' and, among the bills which the Catholic opposition in that Parliament (which Mr. Plowden informs us was *packed* for the base purposes of giving legislative sanction to unjust measures) refused to pass, we find the following, namely, one for laying a small duty on wines, and another for the suspension of Poyning's laws; the repeal of which, in our own times, was the first measure taken to establish the independence of Ireland; and for the obtaining of which, the Irish patriots imagined they deserved the eternal gratitude of their country.—These two acts were at length, not without difficulty, passed, in the fourth session of this Parliament, in which this Catholic opposition also rejected two Bills, one for the reparation of parochial schools, and another for the erection of free schools. Their conduct is thus accounted for by Dr. Leland, who quotes Hooker, who was so scandalized at their conduct.

'The enemies of the reformed religion, a numerous party, those who dreaded the diminution of their power, in the several districts which they had been used to oppress; those who enriched themselves, and supported their petty feuds by Irish exactions, &c. all came to Parliament with a determined resolution to oppose every measure that came from the throne.'

'Can we therefore wonder, that a Princess of Elizabeth's temper, who treated her own Parliaments with so high a hand, should have imprisoned those Deputies, whom this Catholic opposition, which so factiously opposed her favourite reformation, and her plans for civilizing Ireland, sent to London, to lay what they called their grievances at the foot of the throne?'

"Mr. P. *forgot* to inform his reader that Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1592, in the 35th year of her reign, founded and endowed the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin; Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was the first Provost.

"Queen Elizabeth in the first fifteen years of her reign expended in Ireland the sum of 490,779l. 7s. 6d. though the whole produce of the Irish revenue during that period was but 120,000l.—Ware, chap. xv.

"In her reign during the government of Lord Sussex, the first clock was set up in Dublin in the Castle, which, says Ware, being a novelty, was very pleasing to the common people.—Chap. iii.

"In the 13th year of her reign also, the Irish characters for printing were first brought into Ireland by Nicholas Walsh, Chancellor of St. St. Patrick's, Dublin.—Chap. xv. Ware.

"The first book ever printed in Ireland was the Liturgy, in the year 1550, printed by Humphry Powell.—Annals of Dublin.

"In the 30th year of her reign, Lilly's English Grammar was ordered by an Act of Council to be taught in Ireland.—Ware, chap. xxx.

"And in her reign in the year 1565, John Hawkins, from Santa Fè in New Spain, originally introduced potatoes into Ireland, the first brought into Europe; they did not become the general food of the Irish until after the Revolution: Sir W. Temple and Sir J. Dalrymple seem to consider (with good reason) the idleness of the lower Irish to arise in some measure, from the ease with which potatoes are cultivated, and from their being satisfied with such food.

"*Whiskey* was in use in Ireland from a much earlier period, some of the earliest acts in the Irish statute book, are two or three prohibiting the making and using of aqua vitæ made from grain.

"Vol. i. Irish Statutes.

"As to that—'unparalleled system of confiscation and depopulation which,' Mr. Plowden says, 'began in this reign; and which, being in its nature so diametrically opposite to union, pointedly marks the evils which so long afflicted Ireland for want of this salutary measure;'—I beg leave, in answer, to observe, that this writer seems to have forgotten, that confiscation of property, in consequence of treason, was formerly, and still is, the law of England as well as of Ireland; nor has the act of Union repealed this statute; and as to the depopulation of which he complains, it arose from the inevitable consequences of the insurrections of the Irish, who were then (as I fear many of them still are) only to be taught lessons of obedience in the field of battle. The lands of Ireland were forfeited for rebellion. That they have been forfeited over and over again, I admit; and this is easily accounted for, because the history of that country is little more than the history of a series of rebellions. When, therefore, this writer condemns this system of confiscation, he condemns the laws of our country, which, in spite of the sensibilities of modern philosophers, and the practices of modern reformers, will, I trust, be immortal.

"To expose all the misrepresentations and erroneous conclusions to be found in this author's review of the reign of Elizabeth, it would be necessary to write a chapter longer than his own. I shall only therefore detain my readers by laying before them an extract from the Earl of Essex's Letter to the Queen, given in Mr. Plowden's Appendix; and to which,

which, in p. 81 of the first volume, he seems so triumphantly to refer. I trespass thus on my readers, because, although the picture was drawn for the natives in Queen Elizabeth's time, I am sorry to be obliged to observe, that *some traces* of the resemblance, may be found among their descendants of *a much later period*.

'In their affection,' says Essex, 'they love nothing but idleness; in their rebellion they have no other end but *to shake off the yoake of obedience to your Majestie, and to rout out all remembrance of the English nation in this kingdom*. I say, I say this of the people in general, for I find not only a great part thus affected, but that it is a general quarrel of the Irish; and they who do not profess it are either so few or so false, that there is no account to be made of them. The Irish nobility and Lords of Counties do not only affect this plausible quarrel, and are divided from us in religion, but have an especial quarrel against the English government, because it limiteth and tieth them, who have ever been, and ever would be, as absolute tyrants as any under the sun.

"It is plain, therefore, who it was that oppressed the common people of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth; and who endeavoured to restrain those oppressions."

We shall now proceed to make some strictures on the ill-founded observations of Mr. Plowden, on that bright æra of our history.

There were three great rebellions in Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth. The first was raised by Shane, or John O'Neil, though his father had been created Earl of Tyrone by Henry VIII. and had received many solid favours, and flattering marks of distinction; his son Shane renounced his allegiance to Elizabeth, declared himself the Pope's champion, and raised a rebellion which desolated a great part of the north.

This monster, in his father's life time, murdered his brother Matthew, who had been created Baron Dungannon, usurped the sovereignty of the province of Ulster, put to death many Irish chieftains, some of them with excruciating torture, seized their property, and ravished their wives. The Irish annalists represent him as actuated by brutal passions, and guilty of the most intemperate excesses; and they delineate with horror the number and atrocity of his crimes; and yet, with profane dissimulation, he professed the most dutiful and loyal intentions towards the crown. It would exceed our circumscribed limits to state how often he made submissions, and took oaths of allegiance, which he never failed to violate. After repeated acts of perjury and treason, he made the most dutiful submission at the foot of the throne, and he so wrought on the Queen, by the fervour and solemnity of his assurances, that she confirmed his title and estate to him, and dismissed him with presents and promises of favour. After this he kindled a very general rebellion, and sent ambassadors to Spain and Rome for assistance against the English government, whom he called the *common enemy*. At last his career of guilt and infamy terminated in his assassination by a party of Scotch invaders, whom he solicited to join him in his vindictive and traiterous designs. Mr. Plowden,

Plowden, with that intemperate zeal which he manifests through the whole of his work, to palliate the crimes of the Popish rebels, and to condemn the conduct of the English government in Ireland, laments that the act of attainder of Shane O'Neil, and the forfeiture to the Queen of the county of Tyrone, and other territories in Ulster, "seem to have been pointedly calculated to insult the feelings of the Irish nation, and consequently to inflame their animosity and rancour;" and the reasons which he assigns are, "that it enumerates all his acts of outrage and rebellion, in a style of vindictive acrimony, and it affects to deduce the title of the English monarch to the absolute sovereignty of the whole kingdom of Ireland, as paramount to the Milesian race of kings." Mr. Plowden makes the following absurd and ridiculous remark to palliate the dreadful rebellions of Shane O'Neil. "This was a most wanton act of violence offered to the feelings of a people, singularly proud of their royal lineage and ancestry, and by public institution scrupulously chaste as to the fidelity of their national traditions. Nothing short of a wish to goad them into rebellion, could have so effectually spirited them up to it, as thus kindling the flame of patriotism by a collision with their national honour." Mr. Plowden shews a constant propensity to abuse the English government; but finding no substantial reason for censuring Queen Elizabeth's, he selects this trifling one; and he endeavours to ascribe the various instances of Popish treason which occurred during her reign, to irritation. It was very politic to set forth the various crimes committed by this monster, and the punishment which followed them, in order to deter others from perpetrating such; for had they not been so well substantiated, writers of Mr. Plowden's cast would have denied the guilt of O'Neil, and would have imputed the Act of Parliament for his attainder and the confiscation of his estates, to motives of tyranny and avidity in the English government. The next great rebellion which took place in Ireland, was that raised in the year 1569, by James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, and John Fitzgerald, brothers of the Earl of Desmond, and in which the Earl himself afterwards took an open and active part. Preparatory to it, in the year 1568, they and their confederates implored the aid of the Pope and the King of Spain, through their ambassadors, the titular bishops of Emily and Cashel. That degree of fanatical hatred which the Popish clergy in Ireland never cease to infuse into their votaries against a Protestant state, and their Protestant fellow subjects, was raised to an extraordinary pitch of enthusiasm by various papal bulls, fulminated against Queen Elizabeth, in which she was excommunicated as an heretical usurper, and her subjects were called upon to rise in arms against her, may be considered as the source of this general and dreadful rebellion, which began in the province of Munster, and ultimately involved in its vortex most of the chieftains both of English and Irish blood. It is remarkable, that though the Butlers bore an implacable hatred to the Fitzgeralds, the hereditary enemies of their family, the false zeal of Romish superstition, and

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their deep-rooted hatred to the Protestant state, formed a strong bond of union between them; but much to the honour of the Earl of Ormond, he remained loyal. During this dreadful rebellion, frequent and successful applications were made to the Pope, and the King of Spain, for assistance; and the latter, to whom his Holiness had given the Queen's dominions, sent Juan Mendoza, an ecclesiastic, as his agent to Ireland, where he contributed very much to foment the rebellion; in consequence of which no less than three Spanish armies invaded Ireland. One of them landed at Smerwick, in the county of Kerry, where they were joined by great numbers of the Irish, to which they were incited by a Papal bull, addressed to the prelates, princes, nobles, and people of Ireland; and such of them as assisted Fitzmaurice in recovering their liberties, and in defending the holy church, were promised plenary indulgence, and a full absolution from their sins; and they received a consecrated banner from the Pope.—Saunders and Allen, two Jesuits, who were the leading incendiaries in this rebellion, hallowed the place where the Spaniards encamped, and gave them assurance of success in defence of the holy church.—Sir Nicholas Malby attacked them, and their Irish adherents, at a place called Monaster Neva, where they were drawn up with the Papal standard displayed. Previous to the engagement, which ended in their defeat with great slaughter, Allen, like father Murphy at the battle of Arklow in 1798, went through the ranks, exhorting them, distributing his benedictions, and assuring them of success against the enemies of their holy faith. The body of this pious hero was found among the slain, and in his baggage several papers, containing the most convincing proof that the Earl of Desmond was principally concerned in exciting this rebellion *; and yet such was his dissimulation, that he wrote a letter of congratulation to Sir Nicholas Malby on his victory, in which he advised him to change his position. Instead of proceeding to extremities against him, Sir Nicholas endeavoured to persuade him to return to his allegiance, reminded him of the many promises and engagements which he had made and violated to the Queen, and exhorted him to prevent the total ruin of his ancient and noble family. Sir Wm. Pelham, afterwards Lord Deputy, did the like, and even employed the Earl of Ormond to dissuade him from his treasonable designs. But his generous applications were answered by complaints of ideal grievances and injuries, and accompanied with threats of involving the whole kingdom in confusion. Saunders the Jesuit, his ghostly adviser and constant attendant, prevented him from availing himself of the royal mercy, by assuring him that his pious exertions for the extirpation of heresy, would, with the divine assistance, be

* We have been circumstantial in delineating this invasion, as the incidents attending it, resemble strongly those which took place on the descent of the French under Humbert.

finally

finally crowned with success; and the delusive suggestions of this fanatical incendiary, operating on his superstitious credulity, occasioned the total extinction of his illustrious House, and the confiscation of his immense property. The Fitzgeralds, the Butlers, the Fitzmaurices, the Barrys, the Roches, the M'Carthys of Munster, the O'Briens, O'Moores, Cavanaghs, O'Tooles, and the O'Byrns of Leinster, the De Burghes and O'Donnels of Connaught, and the O'Neals of Ulster, and their vassals, tenants and relations, were engaged in this extensive rebellion, which laid waste and depopulated a great part of Ireland. The following extract from the edict of James M. Fitzgerald, its chief leader and instigator, proves that it was founded in religious bigotry; and this title is prefixed to it—"*Edictum illustrissimi domini Jacobi F. de justitia ejus belli, quod pro fide gerit.*" After announcing that it was undertaken "for the glory of God, and of the Catholic church, the extirpation of heresy, and the establishment of the Pope's supremacy," it states—"and as Christ gave the keys of heaven to St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Gregory the 13th, his lawful successor, chose me Captain-general of this war, as sufficiently appears by his letters; and the more, as his predecessor, Pius V. had deprived Elizabeth, the patroness of those heresies, of all royal power and dominion, of which his sentence against her affords abundant testimony."

The province of Munster was so depopulated and laid waste in the course of this rebellion by the sword, famine, and the diseases incident to warfare, that Spencer, secretary to Lord Grey observes, "there was little left Queen Elizabeth to reign over, but miserable carcasses, and the ashes of sacked and destroyed towns." Near 150 gentlemen were attainted by Act of Parliament.

Moryson observes, "Upon the attainder of the said Earl of Desmond and his confederates, the lands falling to the Crown were, in acres of English measure, about 574,628. Hereof great part was restored to the offenders, as to Patrick Condon his territory, to the White Knight his territory, to some of the Geraldines, and to other their confederates no small portions. The rest was divided into seignories, granted by letters patent to certain knights and esquires, which upon this gift, and the conditions whereunto they were tied, had the common name of undertakers*."

Such was the lenity of Government, that the whole was restored to repentant rebels, except 237,670 acres.†

It is much to be lamented, that in the settlement of Munster, on this occasion, the wise system embraced by James I. in colonizing the North with English Protestants, was not adopted; for in consequence of it, many parts of the province of Ulster are not inferior to England in *social order*, and in active and useful industry, whilst the three other provinces exhibit a most woeful contrast to it. The

* Pages 4, 5. † Ibid.

following

following reflections of Moryson are a clear illustration of this, and the truth of them is but too strongly felt even in our own times.—"These undertakers did not people their seignories, granted them and their heirs by patent (as they were bound), with well affected English, but either sold them to English Papists (such as were most turbulent, and so being daily troubled and questioned by the English magistrates, were likely to give the most money for the Irish land); neither did they build castles, and do other things (according to their covenants) for the public good, but only sought their private ends, and so this her Majesty's bounty to them turned not to the strengthening, but rather to the weakening of the English government in that province of Munster.*" Moryson further observes, "and to speak the truth, Munster undertakers above mentioned, were in great part cause of this defection, and of their own fatal miseries. For whereas they should have built castles, and brought over colonies of English, and have admitted no Irish tenant, but only English, these and like covenants were in no part performed by them. Of whom the best men of quality never came over, but made profit of the land; others brought over no more English than their own families, and all entertained *Irish servants and tenants, who were now the first to betray them* †." It is observable, that the leading features of all the rebellions in Ireland, since the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, have been the same. In 1641 the Popish servants and tenants betrayed their Protestant masters; they did so in 1689, and their treachery was notorious in 1798.—Moryson tells us, that "the rebels in Munster had taken a solemn oath at the public cross in that province, to be stedfast in rebellion ‡." In the year 1644, the confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny, prescribed an oath of association §, and the Popish priests were ordered to exhibit it to their flocks. The same took place in 1689; and it is well known that the black, or bloody oath, enjoining the extirpation of heretics, was taken in, and previous to the year 1798. The Popish priests were the chief instigators in these rebellions, during which the foreign enemies of the empire were invited to assist the natives in separating Ireland from England; oaths of allegiance were uniformly disregarded, as much as in the year 1798, because, by the fundamental principles of their religion, enjoined by their general councils, they are considered as null and void, when taken to a Protestant state.

Notwithstanding the forbearance of the English government, and the singular clemency which the natives experienced during this rebellion, raised by the Fitzgeralds, Mr. Plowden, with his usual acrimony against the Protestant state, makes the following observations—"From this time is to be dated the commencement of that unparalleled system of confiscation and depopulation, which being in its nature

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* Moryson, page 5. † Ibid. 26. ‡ Page 33.
§ Borlase, p. 127 to 129.

diametrically

diametrically opposite from that of union *, pointedly marks the evils which so long afflicted Ireland, from the want of this salutary measure. In order to extirpate the aboriginal owners of the soil, transpose the property, and alter the very face of the country, Elizabeth now entered on her favourite scheme of planting and re-peopling Munster with an English colony." "Whether in this (as in more recent instances) the system of mildness, or that of rigour, were ultimately more conducive to the welfare of the state, will ever be controverted by the respective advocates for moderation or terrorism."

The third great rebellion in Elizabeth's reign was raised in the year 1595, by Hugh O'Neal, spurious son of Matthew O'Neal, Baron of Dungannon, and nephew of Shane, or John O'Neal, the traitor. He entered, at an early period of life, into the service of government as an officer; and had acquired polished manners by an English education. By his insinuating manners, and his flattery of the Queen, he prevailed on her to confer on him the family estate and the title of Tyrone. Under the mask of gratitude and loyalty, he harboured inveterate hatred and treasonable designs against the government; and the following artifice enabled him to carry them into practice. He insidiously offered to maintain a body of troops in his province, to preserve the peace, and prevent insurrections; and his offer having been incautiously accepted, he by changing them often instructed great numbers of his adherents in military discipline, with a view of making them subservient to his traiterous purposes.

Such was his hypocrisy, that after he had embarked in rebellion, and had sent missionaries to Spain for assistance, he made the warmest assurances of loyalty; he wrote letters to the Earl of Kildare to seduce him from his allegiance, and to solicit his co-operation. This rebellion, which lasted till the year 1602, laid waste and depopulated a great part of the North, and at last occasioned much carnage and desolation in the province of Munster; of which Fynes Moryson, secretary to Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland, gives in various parts of his Itinerary a woeful description. In speaking of the county of Tyrone he says, "having with our eyes daily seen the lamentable estate of the countrie, wherein we found every where men dead of famine, insomuch that O'Hagan protested unto us, that between Tullogh Oge and Toome, there lay unburied a thousand dead; and that since our first drawing this year to Blackwater, there were about 3000 starved

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* Mr. Plowden acknowledges, in his Postliminous Preface, that he was paid by the Minister of England to write such a history as would reconcile the Irish to the Union, and attach them to the British nation. But as he has done the reverse, by endeavouring to inflame and exasperate the Irish against them, by giving a false and exaggerated statement of their sufferings from the tyranny and cruelty of the English government, it is believed, and not doubted, but that he has received higher wages from very different masters.

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in Tyrone. And sure the poor people of these parts never yet had the means to know God, or to acknowledge any other sovereign than the O'Neals, which makes me more commiserate them, and hope better of them hereafter *."

In the progress of this rebellion, the conduct of this arch-traitor Tyrone exhibited dreadful proofs of perfidy, aggravated by perjury; for he obtained pardon no less than five times, in consequence of having submitted and taken oaths of allegiance, which he never hesitated to violate; and he constantly amused government with propositions for truces and armistices, to which he never adhered. The reader may judge of the baseness of this traitor, from the following instance of his treachery. In the year 1593 he solicited pardon, with that degree of humility which indicated sincere contrition, and it was granted to him in the most solemn manner under the great seal. Soon after he attacked the English at Blackwater unawares, when they were lulled into a supine and fatal security, and killed 1500 soldiers, and thirteen valiant officers, with Sir Henry Bagnall, the Marshal who commanded them; and Moryson observes, that "many of them were of the old companies, which had served in Brittany under General Norris †." Many such instances of his perfidy occurred. The mistaken lenity of government, occasioned by the credulity of the Queen, in placing any reliance on the feigned repentance and dutiful submission of rebels, was the real cause that this destructive rebellion was not sooner put an end to. Besides the following observation, Moryson frequently mentions this, in his very excellent work, and he was an eye witness of it. "Lastly, the rebellion was nourished and increased, by nothing more than frequent protections and pardons, granted even to those who had formerly abused this mercy, so as all entered and continued to be rebels, with assurance to be received to mercy at their pleasure, whereof they spared not to brag, and this heartened the rebel, no less than it discouraged the subject ‡." The Queen was so sensible of this, and enraged at the perfidious conduct of the native Irish in abusing the royal mercy, that she at last said, in a letter to Mountjoy, "by nourishing the Irish who are snakes in our bosom, whilst we hold them, and when they are out, do convert upon ourselves, the experience and strength they have gotten by our making them to be soldiers. We find it now grown to a common opinion, that it is as good to be a rebel as a subject §." Moryson, in speaking of Sir Richard Bingham, governor of Connaught, says, "howsoever, himself very well experienced in the country, and those who best understood the Irish nature, found nothing so necessary for keeping them in obedience as severity, nor so dangerous for the increase of murders and outrages, as indulgence towards them ‖."

It appears that Tyrone, during his delusive assurances of loyalty,

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* Folio edition of 1617, p. 237. † Moryson, p. 24, 25.
‡ Folio edition, p. 13. § Moryson, p. 56. ‖ Ibid. p. 17.

constantly

constantly kept an agent in Spain to negotiate for succours *. Two invasions of the Spaniards took place in the course of this rebellion, one consisting of 6000 men at Kinsale, under Don John d'Aquila †, who were joined by Tyrone, O'Donnel, and all the strength of the Irish ‡. Previous to this two ships arrived from Spain with arms and ammunition, and conveying many priests, who gave assurances of immediate succours. One of them, who called himself the Pope's Legate, Ambassador from Spain, and Archbishop of Dublin, said, that he was content to suffer death if he did not preach in Dublin before Michaelmas-day §. The following incidents prove that religious bigotry was the chief spring of action in this rebellion. Many of the Irish having submitted and solicited pardon, sent to Rome for dispensations for having done so ‖. After the landing of the Spaniards, a friar, dressed as a soldier, passed through Clonmell and Waterford, "having bulls from the Pope, with indulgences to those who should aid the Spaniards (sent by the Catholic King to give the Irish liberty from the English tyranny, and the exercise of the true old apostolic religion), and authority to excommunicate those that should, by letters, plots, or in person, joyn with her Majesty, whom the Pope had excommunicated, and thereby absolved all her subjects from their oath of allegiance ¶."

The Pope's Nuncio was killed at Carbery, at the head of a body of rebels **. Moryson observes, "the foresaid priest was a man of special authority, and had power over all spiritual livings in Ireland, so as upon his death the M'Carthys, and all Carbery, submitted to mercy." This incontestibly proves that this fanatic was the firebrand of rebellion. The Lords of the Pale were wavering, and their fidelity depended on the success of the English arms. The Lords Mountgarret and Cahir were active rebels, and so was Lord Rock ††. The two last submitted and received pardon, but afterwards rebelled ‡‡.

M'Guire and M'Mahon raised a great rebellion in Connaught, in the year 1594, to which they were incited by Guaranus, a priest, appointed Primate of all Ireland by the Pope, and who predicted their success; but they were defeated by Sir Richard Bingham §§.

Moryson, page 206, tells us, that Lord Mountjoy wrote to the Lords in England the 24th of May, 1601, that the O'Driscals, O'Donovans, and some of the M'Carthys, became odious to the rebels in general, for having come in and submitted.

Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster in the year 1602, signified his fears to Lord Mountjoy, that a general defection would take place on the landing of the Spaniards, because such rebels as sought mercy with all humility, and with a promise of meriting it

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* Moryson, p. 12, 126, 139. † Ibid. p. 133. ‡ Ibid. p. 173, 174. § Ibid. p. 63. ‖ Ibid. p. 94. ¶ Ibid. p. 136. ** Ibid. p. 274. †† Ibid. p. 26. ‡‡ Ibid. p. 37. §§ Ibid. p. 12, 13.

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by future services, "now since the Spanish ship arrived *, were grown proud (calling the King of Spain their king, and their ceasing from rebellion, to be the betraying of their King and the Catholic cause) yea, fell nothing from their insolence, though they had been sometimes beaten by him †." In another letter, he says, should the Spaniards land in Ireland, from the general disaffection which prevailed, "it will then be no longer the war of Ireland, but the war of England in Ireland, to the infinite danger of both, which we beseech you give us leave still to remember you of ‡." Lord Mountjoy says, "that the Spaniards, relying on the disaffection of the Irish, would upon their revolt, and with their assistance, invade England from Ireland §." The following adage has been many centuries adopted in Ireland, and regarded as a prophecy which must be fulfilled, by the bigotted Irish, as it has been justly considered the most vulnerable part of the empire:

"He that will England win,
Must with Ireland first begin ‖."

That arch traitor Tyrone, when his country was exhausted and laid waste, when he was deserted by his followers, and he had no longer the means of continuing in rebellion ¶, solicited the royal mercy, and obtained it in the year 1603. He and Roderick O'Donnel, who also had been an active and inveterate rebel, were graciously received by James I. who conferred the earldom of Tyrconnel on the latter.—It is most certain that he received his pardon from the Queen, though Mr. Plowden, with his usual inaccuracy, asserts the contrary; for it appears that he solicited pardon in the month of March 1602, and again in December, in consequence of which Mountjoy granted him a safe conduct, dated the 24th of March, 1602 **. In the month of March, 1603, he received letters from the Queen, of the 16th and 17th of February, authorizing him to pardon him; and she did not die till the 24th of March ††.

When Tyrone attended Mountjoy to London, in order to make his submission to James I. he was in many places grossly insulted; and when on his return to Ireland, he was in such imminent danger, from the indignation of those, whose relations had fallen by his treachery and rebellious spirit in Ireland, that the sheriffs were obliged to attend him from place to place with troops of horse, till he embarked for Ireland ‡‡.

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* This alluded to a ship which arrived with arms, ammunition and money at Ardea, to the Munster rebels.

† Moryson, p. 225. ‡ Ibid. p. 227. § Ibid. p. 136. ‖ Ibid. p. 3.

¶ In a letter to the King of Spain he made an apology for submitting, saying, that "he had continued in action till all his nearest kinsmen and followers had forsaken him." Moryson, p. 281. ** Ibid. p. 278. †† Ibid. p. 282. ‡‡ Ibid. p. 296.

Mr. Plowden, who never misses an opportunity of vilifying the government, makes the following observation on the termination of this rebellion. "The Deputy pardoned him (Tyrone) and his followers, and with some exceptions, promised him the restoration of his lands and dignity. On these conditions the pacification was ratified. *Thus closed a rebellion, evidently brought on, stimulated and continued by the noxious policy of England's treating the Irish as a divided, separate, and enslaved people.* But it was a melancholy solace, that the reduction of Ireland to this reluctant state of submission, through the gloomy tracts of blood, famine and pestilence, cost the crown of England no less than 1,198,717l. a sum in those days enormous. By union alone, can a repetition of such scenes be effectually prevented."

We have now given a sketch of the principal rebellions which agitated Ireland during Elizabeth's reign, and of their origin and effects, in order to shew the inaccuracy and inconsistency of Mr. Plowden's observations thereon, as he falsely accuses her government of tyranny, cruelty and rapacity. He complains that it was enacted by the first Parliament, held in the second year of her reign, that the spiritual jurisdiction of the Crown should be restored; that all officers, lay and ecclesiastical, should, on pain of forfeiture and total incapacity, take the oath of supremacy, and that any person who maintained the spiritual supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, should incur certain penalties; and that every person should resort to the established church, under a forfeiture of twelve-pence for every offence. Now it is evident from the declaration of the Irish Papists themselves, above eighty years after, that they did not feel the pressure of this law, and consequently that it could not have any tendency to produce that woeful disaffection, and proneness to treason, which they manifested in the course of the dreadful rebellions which we have described; though Mr. Plowden asserts the contrary, and attempts to excuse them on the ground of irritation, occasioned by this law. In their remonstrance, delivered to the King's Commissioners at Trim, the 17th of March, 1642 *, to be presented to his Majesty, they say, "that some of the said Catholics begun to consider the deplorable and desperate condition they were in by a statute law, here found among the records of this kingdom, of the second year of the late Queen Elizabeth, *but never executed in her time, nor discovered till most of the Members of that Parliament were dead;* no Catholic of this kingdom could enjoy his life, estate, or liberty, if *the said statute were executed* †."

These

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* See Section 8 thereof.

‡ There is not a single paragraph in this statute to warrant this false and calumnious assertion. The English House of Commons, on the 27th of August, 1644, ordered this infamous Remonstrance, and the Answer to it by the Protestants, to be published in the following words:—"That the books, entitled an Answer, presented to his Majesty at Oxford, unto the

These were the only penal laws, if such they can be called, enacted against the Irish Papists; but it is evident from their acknowledgement, made eighty years afterwards, that they were not known, and consequently could not have been enforced during Elizabeth's reign *. Nothing could be more reasonable, than that those who enjoyed offices under the state, should takes the oath of supremacy, particularly in a country, the mass of whose inhabitants had transferred their allegiance to a foreign Prince, which they were bound to do by the fundamental principles of their religion. The Parliament declared, in Henry the VIIIth's reign, that the oath of supremacy (which in truth is no more than an oath of allegiance), was a declaration of the ancient right of the Crown †. The King's supremacy, both in temporals and spirituals, is asserted in a law of Edward the Confessor ‡; and by the 31st of Edward I. the 27th of Edward III. and the 16th of Richard II. In the year 1606, father Lalor, a Popish priest, was indicted under the latter act, and convicted of a præmunire, for having obtained a Papal bull, constituting him Vicar Apostolic General in the diocese of Dublin, Kildare, and Ferns §. Mr. Plowden himself admits, that on the accession of Elizabeth, and before the enactment of this law, to which he imputes the rebellious disposition of the Irish Papists, "None of the provinces were altogether free from the disorders of internal dissention ‖." He says, "it may be naturally presumed, that much of the pacific conduct of the Irish, during the short reign of Mary, was attributable to the general satisfaction which the redintegration of the civil establishment of the Catholic religion afforded to the nation at-large. But no sooner had Elizabeth declared for the Reformation, than general discontent pervaded the whole nation within and without the pale ¶. Here Mr. Plowden endeavours to impose on the British public, by drawing inferences from facts, which are totally unfounded; for we are told by all the Irish historians, particularly by Leland, that Ireland was dreadfully convulsed during Mary's short reign; insomuch that Sir Anthony St. Leger and Sussex were constantly employed in "repressing the disorders perpetually arising in different quarters of the island **."—Such deadly feuds prevailed among the different chieftains, that John O'Neil at one time, and O'Donnell of Tirconnel at another, called in a body of Scotch to their assistance, who committed dreadful excesses. In page 72 Mr. Plowden asserts, that "the introduction of

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the false and scandalous Remonstrance of the Inhuman and Bloody Rebels of Ireland, together with a Narration of the Persecutions at Oxford, be forthwith printed and published."

* Mr. Plowden admits this in page 98, of vol. i. † State Tracts, vol. i. p. 446. ‡ Spelman's Coun. tom. i. p. 634. § Davis's Reports, title Præmunire. ‖ Vol. i. p. 72. ¶ Ibidem. ** Leland, book iii. cap. 8.

the Reformation by Elizabeth was the cause of the general discontent and disaffection which prevailed in Ireland;" and he says, therefore, "that every province was soon thrown into a state of commotion, or disposed to insurrection;" though he previously admitted, that the country was much disturbed on her accession*. He then proceeds to enumerate the various outrages and acts of hostility which took place in the four different provinces.—Mr. Plowden says this merely to reflect on the government of Elizabeth. But afterwards, wishing to exculpate the Irish from the charge of being impelled by superstitious fanaticism, and hatred to a Protestant state, to enter into rebellion, though these were the real motives, he insinuates, in pages 86 and 87, that religious prejudices were but in a small degree concerned in it, and therefore, he says, that "this was not a war of Protestants against Catholics, for the royal army was filled with Irish, and that numbers of the Romish communion acted with firmness and vigour, in support of that government to which they had sworn allegiance." During the whole of this reign the contrary appears, for the mass of the Irish Papists never evinced the slightest disposition to loyalty, except when awed into obedience by the strength, vigour, and vigilance of the English government; but when it manifested any degree of remissness or debility, they relapsed into rebellion. The uniform conduct of their leaders and chieftains, who may be supposed to have more principle, and a stronger sense of shame than the multitude, evinces this. Moryson, page 20, makes the following observation on Tyrone's conduct: "Tyrone, hitherto with all subtlety and a thousand slights, abusing the state, when he saw any danger hanging over him, by feigned countenance and false words, pretended humblest submission, and heartfelt sorrow, for his villanies; but as soon as opportunity of pursuing him was omitted, or the forces were of necessity to be drawn from his country, with the terror of them, all his loyalty vanished, yea, he failed not to mingle secretly the greatest counsels of mischief with his humblest submissions." On his success at Blackwater, acquired by the most infamous treachery, which we have before described, Moryson observes, page 25, "by this victory the rebels got plenty of arms and victuals. Tyrone was, among the Irish, celebrated as the deliverer of his country from thraldom, and the combined traitors on all sides were puffed up with intolerable pride. All Ulster was in arms, all Connaught revolted, and the rebels of Leinster swarmed in the English pale, while the English lay in their garrisons, so far from assailing the rebels, as they rather lived in continued fear to be surprized by them." In a letter from Lord Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil, of the 9th of August 1601, it is thus stated: "The news you received from the Pre-

* His words are, "yet notwithstanding the general disposition to be submissive to the English government, none of the provinces were altogether free from the disorders of internal dissention."

sident

sident of Munster, of Spanish succours, I do find no ways more confirmed than by the assured confidence this people hath thereof, out of which they are grown from the humblest begging of their peace, to exceeding pride; and the traitor himself so strong (Tyrone), believe me, Sir, he hath many more fighting men than we *." He says also, "upon the news of Spanish succours, I know few Irish I can reckon ours †." In a letter of the 2d of October, 1601, he says, on the arrival of the Spaniards, "upon the first blow we shall receive (from the which I hope God will preserve us), I doubt there would fall out a general revolt ‡." From the noted treachery of the Irish Papists, Mountjoy recommends, that the chieftains, on their submitting and receiving pardon, should be disarmed, and that the mass of the people, when a peace is concluded, should be deprived of their arms §. It cannot be a matter of astonishment, that the Irish Papists should shew no regard to an oath of allegiance, taken to a Protestant state, as it is declared to be null and void by their general councils, which Mr. Plowden himself tells us, are "absolutely infallible, and not liable to deceit or error ‖;" and therefore Mr. Spenser, the celebrated poet, who was secretary to Lord Grey, one of the Lord Deputies who preceded Lord Mountjoy, says, in his very excellent treatise on the state of Ireland, "as to an oath of allegiance, many of them are suspected to have taken another oath, privily, to some bad purposes, and thereupon to have received the sacrament, and to have been sworn to a priest, which, they think, bindeth them more than their allegiance to their Prince, or love to their country."

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, View of the History of Hindustan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1804. By Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Esq. Large 8vo. Pp. 896. Cadell and Davies. 1806.

TO this volume of the Asiatic Register our readers will perceive, that the learned and sensible editor has, for the first time, prefixed his name; and, unquestionably, the work will do no discredit to the name of *any* accomplished scholar. We are truly concerned, however, to find, as we do from the Preface, that Mr. Campbell has laboured under very great difficulties; and has met with very little assistance, and very inadequate encouragement, in the prosecution of his literary labours. At this intelligence, we confess our very great surprise; for surely, when we consider the population and extent of our Indian empire, its vast and increasing importance, as well in a political as in a commercial

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* Moryson, page 120. † Ibid. p. 121. ‡ Ibid. p. 137.
§ Ibid. p. 208. ‖ Case stated, written by Mr. Plowden, p. 21.

point of view; and the great number of persons who must take a deep interest in its prosperity; it is but natural to suppose, that *one* work, devoted exclusively to its political, military, commercial, and literary history, and conducted with impartiality, knowledge, and talent, would have a most extensive circulation. The better it is known, the greater, we are confident, will be its success. It was a work much wanted; for few persons have access to Indian publications, and every one is, more or less, anxious to have some knowledge of a country, highly interesting in so many respects.

Partly from some of the causes alluded to, and partly from the very large collection of state papers, the editor has been obliged to curtail the historical department of the work; which is certainly much to be regretted; though it could not be avoided, as the state papers form a most essential part of it; and those here given contain a variety of most important documents, relative to the origin, the principle, and the progress of the Mahratta war. In our opinion, a more satisfactory body of evidence, affording the fullest justification of the conduct of the Governor-General; and exhibiting the most decisive proofs of his wisdom, his energy, his firmness, and his *moderation*, was never laid before the public.—Truly does Mr. Campbell observe:

"The present condition of Europe, and the ambitious projects of France, point out the expediency of consolidating the resources of the British empire in India, and of fixing, on a broad, stable, and permanent foundation, a comprehensive, uniform, and vigorous system of policy, for the administration of its affairs, both in its foreign and domestic relations."

This is, indeed, a most important subject;—such consolidation must be the fruit of deep reflection and extensive experience; directed by the commanding genius of a *statesman*, and not regulated by the narrow conceptions of a *counting-house politician*. To us, it appears, that the commercial and territorial concerns of our Indian empire, should be kept totally separate and distinct;—that while the former should be entrusted to the management of a trading company, the latter should devolve, exclusively, upon the executive government of the country.

The portion of the volume allotted to the history of India is small indeed. The historical narrative is confined to the relative situation of the Dutch and English East India Companies, in the years 1619 and 1620, the unprincipled conduct of the former to the latter, and the infamous massacre of our countrymen by the Dutch at Amboyna. No people, certainly, knew better how to profit by the indulgences granted, and the power acquired, in the East, than the Dutch; their mode of governing their India possessions appears to have been wise and efficient; they studied the humours and the genius, as they conformed to the manners and the customs, of the natives. To their *Governor-General* was delegated the most extensive authority, which he exercised in a way, generally speaking, which shewed that he *knew* the people, whom it was his interest either to awe or to conciliate,

fate.—" Those extensive powers were supported with an authority, and embellished with a splendour, which partook of *the dignity and magnificence of regal state.*" He knew, full well, that the natives of India were accustomed to such a display of magnificence; and that it was essentially necessary both to inspire respect, and to command obedience. All calculators and economists as the Dutch merchants were, they never were fools enough to make the *politic* splendour, the *wise* pomp of *their* Governor-General a subject of complaint against him. No; such *suicidal ignorance* was reserved for the more illuminated æra of the nineteenth century, when a few mechanical traders, with views contracted as the minds which engendered them, but inflated with self-conceit, presume to arraign the conduct of the most enlightened statesman, and to proclaim themselves the only competent governors of an immense empire!

It is curious to observe the different success which attended the first efforts of the rival companies of Holland and England; and certainly, if success were the criterion of merit (as has been sometimes most strangely contended), the English Company must sink very low indeed in the scale of comparison, when opposed to the Dutch.

" The capital stock with which the chartered company (of Dutch) commenced their trade, in 1602, was 600,000l. sterling, a sum which appears small, when considered in the proportion that it bears to the great wealth of the individual merchants of whom the company was composed: but trading on a small capital was suitable to the prudential maxims of their commercial policy, which regulated, without restraining, their spirit of adventure, and of which the efficacy was abundantly proved by the large and frequent dividends that they made. So great and rapid was the success of this company, that, in the course of the first seventeen years, they made nine dividends on their capital stock. After the return of their first fleet from India, they divided 15 per cent.; in two years more (1605), they again divided 15 per cent.; and in 1606, their returns were so immense as to enable them to make a dividend of 75 per cent.; so that the original subscribers were reimbursed 90 per cent. of their subscription, exclusive of the first dividend of 15 per cent. which arose not from the regular profits of trade, but the accidental circumstance of prizes captured from the Portuguese. In the next year, 1607, they divided 25 per cent.; in 1608, 40 per cent.; and in 1609, 20 per cent.; and in this last year, the institution of the Bank of Amsterdam, as it facilitated the general operations of commerce, greatly contributed to augment and strengthen the resources and power of the company. In the following year they divided 50 per cent.; in 1613, 37 per cent.; and in 1616, 62½ per cent."

Very different was the result of the commercial operations of the English:

" The profits of the company's trade were greatly disproportioned, both to the zeal and industry with which it was carried on, and to the capital employed in it. In the year 1612, when the individual shares of the proprietors were formed into one general capital, or joint stock, the

sum amounted to 1,500,000l. which exceeded by 900,000l. the joint stock of the Dutch Company. Yet, in the course of fifteen years, from 1617 to 1632, the profits of the English Company amounted only to 12½ per cent. on their capital; so that, at the time of which we are now treating (1619), seven years after the formation of their joint stock, they could not have divided more than 6 per cent. The comparison of these profits with those of the Dutch in the same period of time, after making an adequate abatement for the difference between the capitals of the rival companies, shews a striking disparity in the progress of their mercantile prosperity."

Still, however, notwithstanding this vast disparity, the English carried on a profitable trade, and had a considerable balance in their favour.

The Indian history is followed by a succinct account of the war in Ceylon, from its origin to the end of 1804.—The remainder of the volume is filled with the state papers, and other usual articles of intelligence.—From the Miscellaneous Tracts, we shall extract one article, containing a curious account of a *hunting party* in the East, which will make our *Easter hunters* of the metropolis (we mean no pun) *stare*, and our regular sportsmen *smile:*

"*A Letter to a Friend, giving an Account of a Hunting Party of the late* NAWAB, ASUF-UD-DOWLAH.

"*Lucknow, Jan.* 20, 1794.

"I am just returned from a four-month's excursion with his Excellency the Nawab, and as a sketch of our ramble may afford you some amusement, I shall detail a few of the most agreeable and interesting circumstances which occurred. We left Lucknow on the 4th of October last, and directed our course towards Baraech; our kafela, or party, consisted of about, 40,000 men, and 20,000 beasts; composed of 10,000 soldiers, 1,000 cavalry, and near 150 pieces of cannon; 1,500 elephants, 3,000 carts, or hackeries, and an innumerable train of camels, horses, and bullocks, great numbers of rutts, or covered carriages for women, drawn by oxen, which were filled with the Nawab's ladies; many large and small boats, carried on carts drawn by 50, 40, and 30 oxen each; tigers, leopards and hawks, fighting cocks, fighting quails, and nightingales; pigeons; dancing-women and boys, singers, players, buffoons, and mountebanks. In short, his Excellency had every thing, every object which could please or surprise, attract admiration, fix with wonder, or convulse with laughter. About 500 coolees, or porters, were employed to carry his shooting apparatus, guns, powder, shot, and etceteras: he had above 1,000 double-barrel guns, the finest that Manton and Nock could make; single-barrels, pistols, swords and spears innumerable. Religion constrained him to remain some days at Baraech, to pay homage at the tomb of a celebrated saint, named Salar Ghazee. All good men who are able, resort to worship this holy anchorite once a year, generally in the month of May; his bones were discovered about 400 years ago, and manifested their sanctity by some miraculous marks: the witty and unbelieving say they were the skeleton of an ass, without thinking of the impiety in imagining there is any resemblance between an ass and a saint,

saint, whether dead or alive. From Baraech we proceeded towards Nanpara, a small town in the first range of mountains, commonly called the Common Hills, which extend from the eastern extremity of Bootan to Hurdwar, and divide Hindustan from Tibet and Nypaul. Game of all sorts were destroyed every morning and evening, without number or distinction. His Excellency is one of the best marksmen I ever saw; it would be strange if he was not, as one day with another he fires above 100 shots at every species of birds and animals. The first tiger we saw and killed was in the mountains; we went to attack him about noon; he was in a narrow valley, which the Nawab surrounded with above 200 elephants; we heard him growl horribly in a thick bush in the middle of the valley; being accustomed to the sport, and very eager, I pushed in my elephant; the fierce beast charged me immediately; the elephant, a timid animal, as they generally are, turned tail, and deprived me of the opportunity to fire; I ventured again, attended by two or three other elephants; the tiger made a spring, and nearly reached the back of one of the elephants, on which were three or four men; the elephant shook himself so forcibly as to throw these men off his back; they tumbled into the bush; I gave them up for lost, but was agreeably surprised to see them creep out unhurt. His Excellency was all this time on a rising ground near the thicket, looking on calmly, and beckoning to me to drive the tiger towards him. I made another attempt, and with more success; he darted out towards me on my approach, roaring furiously, and lashing his side with his tail; I luckily got a shot at him; he retreated into the bush, and ten or twelve elephants just then pushed into the thicket, alarmed the tiger, and obliged him to run out towards the Nawab, who instantly gave him a warm reception, and with the assistance of some of his omras, or lords, laid the tiger sprawling on his side; a loud shout of *wha! wha!* proclaimed the victory. On elephants there is no danger in encountering these savage beasts, which you know from repeated trials. I have been at the killing of above 30 tigers, and seldom saw any one hurt. If you recollect, I was once thrown off my elephant on a tiger, and escaped with a bruise. The next sport we had of any magnitude, was the attack on a wild elephant, which we met a few days after the battle with the tiger; we espied him in a large plain overgrown with grass; the Nawab, eager for such diversions, immediately formed a semicircle with 400 elephants, who were directed to advance and encircle him: this was the first wild elephant I had ever seen attacked; and confess I did not feel very easy; however, I kept alongside of his Excellency, determined to take my chance. When the semicircle of elephants got within 300 yards of the wild one, he looked amazed, but not frightened; two large *must* elephants of the Nawab's were ordered to advance against him; when they approached within twenty yards he charged them; the shock was dreadful; however, the wild one conquered, and drove the must elephants before him; as he passed us; the Nawab ordered some of the strongest female elephants with thick ropes, to go alongside of him; and endeavour to entangle him with nooses and running knots; the attempt was vain, as he snapped every rope, and none of the tame elephants could stop his progress; the Nawab perceiving it impossible to catch him, ordered his death, and immediately a volley of above 100 shots were fired; many of the balls hit him, but he seemed unconcerned,

unconcerned, and moved on towards the mountains; we kept up an incessant fire for near half an hour: the Nawab and most of his Omras used rifles, which carried two and three-ounce balls; but they made very little impression; the balls just entered the skin, and lodged there. I went up repeatedly, being mounted on a female elephant, within ten yards of the wild one, and fired my rifle at his head; the blood rushed out, but the skull was invulnerable; some of the Kandahar horse galloped up to the wild elephant, and made cuts at him with their sabres; he charged the horsemen, wounded some, and killed others; being now much exhausted with the loss of blood, having received above 3000 shots, and many strokes of the sabre, he slackened his pace quite calm and serene, as if determined to meet his approaching end; I could not at this time refrain from pitying so noble an animal. The horsemen seeing him weak and slow, dismounted, and with their swords began a furious attack on the tendons of his hind legs; they were soon cut; unable to proceed, he staggered, and then fell without a groan. The hatchetmen now advanced, and commenced an attack on his large ivory tusks, whilst the horsemen and soldiers, with barbarous insult, began a cruel assault, to try the sharpness of their swords, display the strength of their arm, and shew their invincible courage; the sight was very affecting; he still breathed, and breathed without a groan; he rolled his eyes with anguish on the surrounding crowd, and making a last effort to rise, expired with a sigh. The Nawab returned to his tents as much flushed with vanity and exultation as Achilles; and the remainder of the day, and many a day after, were dedicated to repeated narrations of this victory, which was ornamented and magnified by all the combined powers of ingenious flattery, and unbounded exaggeration:

"Soothed with the sound, the Prince grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain."

"From the mountains we directed our course towards Buckra Jeel, where we arrived on the 4th of December. Buckra Jeel is a large lake about three miles in circumference at its most contracted size in the dry season, and about 30 miles in its extensive period, the rainy season; surrounded by thick and high grass at the foot of the Gorruckpoor hills; the jungle or wild which *entours* the lake is full of wild elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, deer, and every species of aerial game. This was the place destined for the grand hunt, which we were daily taught to expect with pleasing anxiety, by the florid descriptions of his Excellency. On the 5th of December, early in the morning, we were summoned to the sylvan war; a line of 1200 elephants was drawn up on the north of the lake facing to the east, and we proceeded rapidly through the high grass, with minds glowing with the expectation of the grand sport we should meet. Lay down your pipes, ye country squires, who boast in such pompous language the destruction of a poor reynard or puss, and say in what terms ye could convey an idea of the scene I saw, and now endeavour to describe! When we had arrived at the eastern extremity of the lake, we perceived a large drove of wild elephants feeding and gamboling at the foot of the mountains: I counted

above

above 170. At this critical moment, a Mr. Conway, a gentleman in the Nawab's service, fell off his elephant, owing to the animal's stepping his fore foot into a concealed hole. Mr. Conway was much bruised, pale, and almost senseless; the Nawab stopped to put him into a palankeen, and send him back to the encampment: this gave the wild elephants time to gaze on our dreadful front, and recover from their amaze; many of them scampered off towards the hills. The Nawab divided our line of 1200 elephants into four bodies, and sent them in pursuit of the wild ones, which they were to take or destroy. I remained with the division attached to the Nawab: we attacked a large male elephant, and after a long contest, killed him after the same manner I have already described; we killed also four smaller ones; and our division, including the other three, caught 21 elephants, which we led to our encampment in high triumph. I have only given a short account of this grand hunt, as it is impossible to describe what we saw and felt: the confusion, tumult, noise, firing, shrieking and roaring of 1200 tame elephants, attacked and attacking 170 wild ones, all in "terrible disorder tossed," formed a dreadful *melange*, which cannot be imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. There were above 10,000 shots fired from all quarters; and, considering the confusion, I am surprized the scene was not more bloody on our side; about twenty men were killed and wounded, and near half a dozen horses. I had two rifles and two double barrel guns, and a boy to load for me in the khawar; yet I could not fire quick enough, though I expended 400 balls. Many of our tame elephants, which were *must*, and brought to oppose the wild ones, were knocked down, bruised, pierced, and made to fly. The largest elephant we killed was above ten feet high *, and would have sold for 20,000 rupees if he had been caught. Our prize of this day might, without amplification, be estimated at 50,000 rupees; but you know our only object was amusement.

"From Buckra Jeel we came to Fazabad, where we reposed for three weeks, to recover from the great fatigue we had undergone. After a gay scene of every species of oriental amusement, and festive dissipation, we returned to this place, having killed in our excursion eight tigers, six elephants, and caught twenty-one. To enumerate the other kinds of game, would require a sheet as ample as the petition which was presented to Jungaze Khan, and might, perhaps, be treated by you in the manner that Asiatic Conqueror treated the petition.—Adieu.—Your's, &c."

"* Travellers say there are elephants sixteen feet high; but this is the exaggerated language of travellers, who, in general are more anxious to excite wonder, than to convey information. I never saw an elephant eleven feet high, and I have seen some thousands. The Nawab gives extravagant high prices for the uncommonly large elephants, and he has none eleven feet high. Their general height is about seven or eight feet."

The

The Praise of Paris: or, a Sketch of the French Capital; in Extracts of Letters from France in the Summer of 1802; *with an Index of many of the Convents, Churches, and Palaces not in the French Catalogues, which have furnished Pictures for the Louvre Gallery.* By S. W. F.R.S. F.A.S. 8vo. Pp. 186. 5s. 6d. Baldwins. 1803.

WHEN this book was first advertised we were so stricken with the *title*, that we ordered it to be purchased; but some delay having occurred in the execution of our order, we had the mortification to be told that it was *not to be had.* Whence we naturally concluded that the rapidity of its sale had exhausted the first edition, and that a second would speedily appear; or that, for some reason or other, it had been withdrawn from circulation. Be that as it may, we could never obtain a sight of it till the other day, when we met with it by chance. The *title*, as we have said, struck us; but recollecting that one book had been written in "*Praise of Drunkenness*," and another in "*Praise of Hell*," our astonishment began to subside, and we sat down, with tolerable composure, to read the production before us. The title page had sufficiently informed us that the book was written by a well known *Grecian*, and, of course, if we did not expect to find much *light* and *amusing* matter, we made sure of a rich Classic feast, of many learned remarks, erudite comments, and scientific annotations. What, then, was our disappointment, on casting our eyes over the half-blank pages of this meagre volume, in which it may be truly said, that "a rivulet of letter-press strays through a vale of margin!" If that rivulet, indeed, had contained some tolerable fish, if it had presented a pure current, softly gliding over the pebbles of wit and learning, we could have derived pleasure from the contemplation of it, and have been, in some degree, satisfied; but finding it a foul and muddy stream, whence neither pleasure nor profit could be derived, we regretted extremely the waste of our time and our money, and turned from it in disgust. In short, the scraps of letters, for they are literally *scraps*, here jumbled into the form and shape of an octavo volume, are fit for nothing but to make paragraphs in a newspaper; and indeed the matter contained in two of these octavo pages would scarcely be sufficient to form (we speak of *quantity)* one paragraph of common length. It is really too bad to pass such an imposition on the public.

In an "Advertisement" the author displays his erudition on the etymology of "*Paris.*" The word, he tells us, was derived from PAR ISIS, because Paris was built near the famous temple of Isis, not far from the site of the Abbey of St. Germain des Prés. "At the establishment of Christianity the temple was destroyed; but the idol" (what idol? he has mentioned none, though no doubt he *means* the image of the goddess) "remained till the beginning of the sixth century, when it was thrown as a trophy into a corner of the Church of St. Germain des Prés, founded by Childebert, *with the title of the Holy Cross and St. Vincent.*" We *suppose* he *intends* to say, that the Church was called the Church of the Holy Cross, and that it was dedicated

to

to St. Vincent. "The title of the Holy Cross and St. Vincent," is arrant nonsense. The Advertisement is an useless manifestation of pedantry; and the author would have been more instructive, as well as more intelligible, if he had simply translated the remarks of the ingenious and truly learned author of "Historical Essays on Paris" on this subject.

"The commerce of the Parisians by water," says M. De St. Foix, "was very flourishing; their city appears to have had, from time immemorial, a ship for its symbol. Isis presided over navigation; she was even worshipped by the Suevi, under the figure of a ship*. These reasons were more than sufficient to convince etymologists, that *Paristii* came from παρα Ἰσιδος, *near to Isis;* the Greek and Celtic having been originally the same, and both using the same characters. I do not pretend to defend this etymology, but Moreau de Mautour was deceived, when he maintained †, that that goddess was not worshipped by the Gauls, even after their subjection to the Romans. Her priest had their college at Issi, and the church of St. Vincent, afterwards St. Germain des Prés, was built on the ancient ruins of her temple ‡."

The "Advertisement" is followed by a "Preface," from which we learn, that Paris, a second Troy, had suffered a ten years' siege, from 1792 to 1802, during which time she had been "beset with troubles from without, and violent agitations from within, and *perpetual spoil*;" a city *beset with spoil*, is a new spectacle for the wondering traveller. Of spoil, indeed, Paris has certainly had her share, for she is gorged with the spoil of plundered nations, and of murdered individuals. If the author had represented her as the grand receiver of stolen goods, he would have been more correct, and more intelligible. In 1792, Paris was all confusion and disorder; but in 1802, our author says, "I find it swept and garnished, restored to its senses, and *in its right mind.*" Most unquestionably, if this were his real opinion, he could not be in *his* right mind. It was necessary, however, that he should *say* so, as he could find no other excuse for giving to his book of scraps the foolish title which it bears. But he is so eloquent, and so *argumentative* on this subject, that it would be the highest injustice not to let him speak for himself.

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* See Lactantius, Apuleius, and Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

† Histoire de l'Academie des Inscriptions, tom. iii. p. 295. D. Martin (in his *Religion of the Gauls,* vol. ii. p. 295,) proves this, by monuments with which the academician in question ought to have been acquainted. The town of Melun having adopted the worship of Isis, changed its ancient name *(Melodunum)* for that of *Iseos* or *Isia*. Abbon. carmen 3. lib. 1.

‡ This celebrated temple of Isis, says Sauval, which gave its name to the whole country, was served by a college of priests, who lived, as it is believed, at Issi, in a castle, the ruins of which were still visible at the commencement of the present century.

"But

"But since we *all* see things and persons with different eyes (and most fortunately for the general content, and the acquisition of truth and reality), many, probably, will be more inclined to find fault than to commend; in order, therefore, to preserve some balance between panegyric and pasquinade, and prevent the preponderance of censure, I have resolved to reserve the good part to myself, and leave the bad for my fellow-travellers; just as the hero of Ivry served his prime minister, by giving him all his troublesome affairs to negotiate, and keeping the *tarif* of favours, and the dispensation of benefits, in his own hands."

This is a most curious reason truly for misleading the public. The author thinks that more will be disposed to censure than to praise, which is a tacit admission that he thinks there is more just ground for blame than for commendation; and, on *this* account, and not from any conviction of the justice or propriety of his conduct, he determines to praise whatever he beholds. Why, in the name of common sense, aye, and of common *honesty* too, why prevent the preponderance of censure, if censure be called for by justice, and pronounced by truth? What is this but to say, there is too much truth on one side, so I will throw in a little falsehood on the other? Mr. S. W. should be told, however, that the hero of Ivry affords no sanction to such preposterous and reprehensible conduct: his honest heart was a stranger to duplicity, imposition, and fraud; his tongue was the herald of truth; and he never sought for a pretext to give to his language the varnish of falsehood; he had his frailties; and who is without them? but an avowed admiration of the fruits of theft and murder, without a detestation of the thief and assassin, was certainly not one of them. We do not mean to charge the author with the actual commission of falsehood, but merely to shew the absurdity of his motive, and the danger of his inference. He represents the Parisians as the same lively, gay, thoughtless race as they always were. Not having seen them ourselves since the revolution, we can only say, that his account differs *toto cælo* from the various accounts which we have received from other travellers, from men, too, who knew the French well under the Monarchy, and who are incapable of falsehood or deceit. He justifies all the opulent upstarts of the day, on the ground that they were not the authors of, nor agents in the French Revolution, but only reaped the fruits of it; in other words, they did not commit robberies themselves, they only received the stolen goods! Blessed morality this! But the assertion is at variance with the fact. Was not the Imperial Ruffian himself one of the prime authors and agents of the revolution? Were not most of his family, his brother-in-law, who assumed the name of the cut-throat *Marat*, and nearly the whole of his generals, among the most active of the regicidal gang? Let the author amuse himself as much as he pleases with his fantastical speculations, but let him not pervert *facts!* The Corsican, he thinks, has *finished the revolution*, and the reign of peace and good order is restored! We fear he will find that the worst part of it is yet to come.

As a fair specimen of the amusement and information to be derived from

from a perusal of these epistolary scraps, we shall extract *two whole pages* of matter.

"There are about sixteen theatres open almost every night. At the François the best actor is half an Englishman, his name is Talma; the best actress is Mademoiselle Duchesnoy, who is not twenty years old. Talma's great part is Orestes, and Mademoiselle Duchesnoy's is Phedre. There is a small piece of one act represented every now and then on this stage, which has great merit in exhibiting the manners *de la vieille cour sous l'ancien regime*. The characters are a financier's widow and her daughters, a young colonel, who is a marquis, an old officer, a baron, a physician, an abbé, and a wit, or *bel esprit*. It was first acted in 1764."

By multiplying the number of lines in this quotation by 93, the reader will have the whole quantity of matter contained in this octavo volume.

The whole is so trifling, as our readers may perceive by the specimen adduced, as to be almost beneath criticism. But it is really lamentable to find so many violations of grammar, and of all the rules of good composition, as are here exhibited, in *any* production of a classical scholar. Two or three instances of this defect (from many which might be produced) in addition to those already exhibited, will suffice.

"The gallery of the Louvre is the great feature of Paris, which is itself a vast *bonbonniere*, an immense *academie de jeu*, and an enormous *table d'hote*; where all natives meet, like travellers through a desert, at a watering-place." P. 6.

"Here it is that the *Jugement de Salomon* is acted, which was brought out in the beginning of the year 10, and ran for forty nights; and Madame Angot, of which something has been said." P. 21.

In page 108, we are told of "*alleys* (for avenues) and walks *buttoned* on each side with lines of flower-pots." In the same page, 1800 French livres are said to be *nearly* 700*l.* sterling; whereas they are exactly 750*l.*

The reader is perpetually disgusted with the constant recurrence of French words or phrases, with which these scraps are copiously interlarded, and which can be intended for no other purpose than to prove that the author understands them, which, however, is by no means so self-evident as he may imagine.

THE PICTONIAN PROSECUTION.

1. *A Statement, Letters, and Documents respecting the Affairs of Trinidad; including a Reply to Colonel Picton's Address to the Council of that Island; submitted to the Consideration of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.* By Colonel Fullarton. 4to. Pp. 202. 1804. *(Not sold.)*

2. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, His Majesty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.* By Colonel Thomas Picton, late Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Trinidad, and Brigadier-General commanding His Majesty's Troops in that Island. A new edition. 8vo. Pp. 122. Lloyd. 1804.

3. *A Refutation of the Pamphlet which Colonel Picton lately addressed to Lord Hobart.* By Colonel Fullarton, F. R. S. 4to. Pp. 102. 2s. 6d. Stockdale. 1805.

4. *Evidence taken at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, in the Case of Louisa Calderon, under a Mandamus issued by the Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Lieutenant-Governor; with a Letter addressed to Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. late one of the Commissioners for the Government of that Colony.* By Colonel Thomas Picton, late Governor and Captain-General of the Island. 8vo. Pp. 164. Budd. 1806.

5. *Extracts from the Minutes of His Majesty's Council of the Island of Trinidad. Published by Authority.* 12mo. Pp. 34. Port of Spain.

6. *An Address to the British Public, on the Case of Brigadier-General Picton, late Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Trinidad; with Observations on the Conduct of William Fullarton, Esq. F. R. S. and the Right Honourable John Sullivan.* By Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Alured Draper, of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, formerly Military Secretary to the late General Grinfield, in the West Indies. 8vo. Pp. 358. 4s. Budd. 1806.

NEVER, not only since the commencement of our critical labours, but during the whole course of our natural lives, have we experienced so much astonishment and disgust, at the perusal of any book or books, as we have experienced on the perusal of the various tracts now upon our table. We have frequently seen men, inflamed by the spirit of party, come forward to accuse their political opponents, with all the warmth, and with all the virulence, which such a spirit is so apt to engender; but never, till this hour, did we see or hear of an individual, who had any pretensions to the name and character of a GENTLEMAN, spontaneously stand forth, as a public accuser, with the avowed object of submitting to *legal* investigation the public conduct of an officer whose character, for upwards of thirty years that he had served his Sovereign, faithfully and honourably, the breath of calumny had never once dared to assail, and who stood high in the estimation of his country; and, so standing forth, promulgate, while the suit was still pending, as if with a view to prejudice the minds of those who were sitting in judgment upon him, the most violent abuse, the most scandalous invectives, and the most licentious attacks, that ever

ever issued from the pen even of an uneducated and an unprincipled hireling! That Mr. Fullarton then should do this,—a man who had once the honour of bearing a Commission in his Majesty's Service; a man who states himself to be descended from an ancient and respectable house, and to be allied to a noble family; a man too, who is privileged to tack F.R.S. to his name; that such a man should have ransacked the stores of Billingsgate, to overwhelm his victim with abuse instead of argument; that he should have thought his *ipse dixit* equal to the fiat of omniscience, and assertion tantamount to proof, is sufficient, our readers will admit, to excite both astonishment and disgust, in any rational and well-formed mind. We seem, indeed, after examining these numerous and ponderous documents, as if we had just awakened from a dream; we can scarcely credit our senses; we can, with difficulty, believe that the objects which have fixed our attention are *real*, and that the scene which we have contemplated has taken place on *British* ground! Had these facts been presented to us without names, and in a different language, we should have instantly fixed the scene in revolutionary France, and have considered *Fouquier Tinville* as the hero of the piece.

But compelled as we are, by incontrovertible evidence, to acknowledge that we are awake; that the books before us are really what they profess to be, and that Mr. Fullarton, of Fullarton, or laird of that ilk, and F.R.S. is in truth the author of the two quartos on our table, and that they do in fact contain all that we have stated them to contain, it becomes our duty (and the most irksome duty it is that we ever had to perform) to give our readers some account of them.

We must premise, that Mr. Fullarton has to thank his trusty agent Mr. M'Callum, for forcing our attention to this controversy. The Reviewer of his book, for exposing, as he was bound in duty to do, the flagrant falsehoods, and the libellous tendency of his *Travels in Trinidad*, was attacked by the author in the most scurrilous manner. The merits both of the assailant and the party assaulted, as far as the observations on the book are concerned, are now before the public, who will decide between them. But the *nature* of the attack convinced us, that there was something more at stake than the mere reputation of as stupid a book as ever was read; and this conviction engendered in us a wish to inquire, and a determination to investigate. We have accordingly examined, with the most minute attention, every document which we have been able to procure; and, we think, we have, at length, after much labour, made ourselves masters of the subject.

Mr. Fullarton has appealed to the public, and has, of course, called upon the public to judge between him and his opponents. Though he have involved, by a mode of crimination peculiar to himself, every individual, of whatever rank or description, who has presumed either to question the propriety of his conduct, or to justify the character of the man whom he has attacked, in one indiscriminate sweep of censure and abuse; though he have affixed, with that *Christian charity*, which

shines forth so luminously in all his delineations and remarks, the stamp of some base or selfish motive on every one who has presumed to differ from him in opinion, or who has even dared to *speak truth*; unawed alike by his authoritative tone, by his audacious invectives, and by his dark and insidious insinuations, we will tell him to his teeth, that, having never either seen or communicated with, directly or indirectly, Colonel Picton or himself, that, actuated by no motive, wish, or desire, but that which is the cause and the stimulus of all our labours, the establishment of truth, and the promotion of justice; we have studiously endeavoured to qualify ourselves for giving a decided opinion on the merits, or rather *demerits*, of his conduct, on the present occasion; and that we shall give it without reserve or disguise.

On the first and cursory view of this question, we were rather disposed to consider it as a matter of extreme delicacy, as one which involved the credit and character of *two gentlemen*, to whom the mode of self-vindication should be exclusively left. But we had not proceeded far, before we found that we had laboured under a great mistake; that Mr. Fullarton protested solemnly against the adoption of any such idea, and before he had fully convinced us that all *delicacy* was entirely out of the question. In this point, then, we concur with him (to a certain extent), and are most decidedly of opinion, that it has indeed *become* a public question, and one involving consequences of a very serious nature indeed. To the public all the parties concerned have made their appeal; every circumstance, therefore, attending these extraordinary transactions, not only the conduct but the *motives* of each individual who has taken a part in it, are fair and proper subjects for the public to investigate and to characterize. Upon this ground and this principle it is that we, who aspire, in our critical capacity, to enlighten the public mind, and to lead it to a right and a *just* decision, shall proceed in our investigation of the subject.

It may be necessary first, briefly to state to our readers, the respective situations of the two principal parties, Brigadier-general Picton and Mr. Fullarton, F.R.S. On the conquest of the Island of Trinidad, by Sir Ralph Abercromby, early in the year 1797, that gallant commander, who was not more acute to descry than eager to reward distinguished merit, conferred the government of the conquered settlement on Colonel Picton. He told this officer, in whom he had a perfect confidence, a confidence which in *him* was always the fruit of knowledge and experience, that he had not a great army to leave him, but he vested him with great powers, which, in the critical situation of the island, he knew to be necessary *. Before he left the place,

* Sir Ralph Abercromby's words, as reported by Lieutenant-colonel Draper, were, "I have placed you in a trying and delicate situation, and, to give you any chance of overcoming the difficulties opposed to you, I cannot leave you a strong garrison, but I shall give you ample powers."

place, Sir Ralph, in virtue of the authority vested in him by his Sovereign, appointed Mr. Nihell Chief Judge and Auditor of Trinidad, and gave him *instructions* for his conduct in office. By these instructions, he was ordered to do every thing appertaining to his office, conformably to the instructions and powers which he should receive from him (Sir Ralph) through Governor Picton, "*whose instructions and powers are considered to be of equal force as if given under my hand.*" Sir Ralph here expressly told this new judge, that the forms of the Spanish law were *not* to be strictly adhered to, because they would be productive of *confusion*, but that he would receive instructions *from the Governor*, as to the necessary deviations from them. Sir Ralph suspended the *Assessor-general*, the *legal* adviser of the Spanish judges, and authorized Mr. Nihell "to proceed in all causes, whether civil or criminal, *without any assessor, although it may be contrary to the form and spirit of the Spanish laws.*" To such proceedings Sir Ralph gave validity by his instructions, and ordered the sentences consequent thereon to be executed. He farther said, "You are hereby required to *shorten and simplify* the proceedings, and to terminate all causes *in the most expeditious and least expensive manner* that the circumstances of them will admit, according to the dictates of your conscience, the best of your abilities, and conformably to the instructions you shall receive from Lieutenant-colonel Picton, *although it should be contrary to the usual practice of the Spanish government.*" He added, that in civil causes, where the object of litigation *exceeded* in value 500*l.* there should be an appeal allowed to the King in Council; "and in all criminal causes, the appeal is to be to the Governor; *and no sentence is to be executed until approved by him* *."

It is evident from these instructions, that Governor Picton must have been entrusted with very great powers indeed. In his hand was placed the sword of the law; in his bosom was deposited the fountain of mercy. The situation was one of great anxiety, of great difficulty, and of great responsibility. Such a situation, we are bold to say, as, (if some of the maxims and principles which have been advanced in respect of Colonel Picton's conduct are to be received as *law*), no man in his senses will ever again accept. At this time, he had no code of laws to direct his conduct, for the Spanish laws were

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powers." He said, "Execute Spanish law as well as you can. Do justice according to your conscience, and that is all that can be expected from you. His Majesty's government will be minutely informed of your situation, and no doubt will make all due allowances."—*Address to the British Public*, p. 132.

* For a copy of these instructions, as well as for other most important documents, and for a most luminous and comprehensive view of the whole of this question, we, and the public, are indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Draper, of the Guards, every page of whose "Address" betrays the manly spirit of the soldier, and the honourable feelings of the gentleman.

virtually, to a certain extent, abrogated (*forms* and *substance* of law being so closely interwoven, that the first cannot be destroyed without affecting the last), he was deprived of the regular authorized *legal* adviser; and his own honour and his own conscience, to which Sir Ralph, who knew them well, specifically referred, were, in fact, his principal guides, and he was assured, that in following *them*, he would meet with every indulgence and allowance from the British Ministers which his situation required. Whether he has experienced such indulgence, will be hereafter seen.

A question may possibly arise here (for after what we have seen, we consider every thing, in the way of *accusation*, as possible), whether or no Sir Ralph Abercromby was authorized to vest such powers in any Governor; whether there existed any right in the Sovereign to delegate such authority; whether, if he were not authorized, or, being authorized, the right of delegation did not exist; whether, in that case, we say, the Governor was justifiable in acting upon his instructions? We propose these questions for the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, because they must be solved, before we can come to a right understanding of the immediate subject of discussion. We have no hesitation in stating, that if there existed no legal power in the Sovereign to confer such authority, Governor Picton cannot be justified, on *legal* grounds, for obeying his instructions. We will put a parallel case. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has been in the habit, during war, of giving instructions to magistrates, to send persons brought before them for trifling offences, on board the tender. The magistrates have, no doubt, acted upon such instructions; but it is perfectly clear, that if an action was to be brought in any such case, where a landsman had been so *impressed*, as it were, the orders of the Secretary of State would not be admitted as a legal justification of the act. We have said that these are parallel cases; but we must be understood, with some modification of the averment, for we mean to say, that they are parallel only as far as Governor Picton can be considered as acting in a purely *civil* capacity. Whether he did or did not so act, is a very different question. We have no hesitation in stating our opinion, that the King has unquestionably the right to delegate such authority as that which Sir Ralph Abercromby exercised on the present occasion, and that Governor Picton is fully justifiable for having acted upon the powers vested in him by Sir Ralph, in virtue of such authority. But let us conjure his Majesty's Ministers to reflect seriously upon the consequences which any *doubts* upon this subject (and doubts there have been, and still are, entertained by some) may produce. What insubordination in the army will inevitably follow? What injury to the service will of necessity accrue? But it is sufficient merely to hint at such consequences, to make the immense importance of them appreciated and felt.

The necessity of such instructions as he gave to the Governor, were unquestionably felt by the Commander in Chief. The Island was, in a great measure, peopled by a banditti, the very scum and outcast

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of society, who had fled from merited punishment, either from the other islands, or from the Spanish Main. Not more than a month after Brigadier-general Picton had assumed the government of Trinidad, he was addressed by a *large* body of respectable inhabitants and proprietors, who gave the following picture of the place of their residence:

"Murders and robberies committed with impunity; widows and orphans despoiled, inheritances plundered, creditors and debtors equally ruined in affairs of the most simple nature; unfortunate colonists, scarcely arrived at the moment of enjoying the fruits of long and painful labours, which would have afforded the means of existence to their families, devoured without pity in the most trifling discussion, like a victim fattened till then only for that purpose."

Mr. Nihell himself, the very judge appointed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, was, on the 18th of May, 1796, the year before the Island was taken, *shot at in the streets, while in the actual exercise of magisterial duties. One negro, who was near him, received a mortal wound; a second negro was wounded; and a relation of Mr. Nihell's, who stood close to him at the time, received a ball in the skirts of his coat* *.

In short, the island was in a lawless state; or, indeed, in a worse situation than if there had been no law; for the Spanish law seems only to have been administered for the purpose of extortion and injustice. No wonder, then, that Sir Ralph Abercromby should perceive the danger of leaving the colony any longer in such a state; and, at the same time, the necessity of investing a Governor with arbitrary, and almost unlimited, powers, as the only means of remedying the enormous evils which prevailed there, and of restoring it from anarchy to order.

We have so far considered Governor Picton as being authorized to act without any attention to the Spanish laws; for certainly, in our conception, the powers vested in him extended so far. But, however, he found it expedient, and accordingly resolved, to let the Spanish law still continue to be the rule of decision in ordinary cases, subject to such alterations and modifications in form, and in the mode of proceeding, as were pointed out, or rather alluded to, in his instructions; especially as to expediting processes, and abridging the expence of them, as much as possible. Here, however, it may reasonably be asked, *how* a British officer, who had never been resident in Spain, and who was as ignorant of the Spanish law, as the Chief Justice of the

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* Our readers are requested to observe, that whatever facts we relate, we state from authentic documents before us. This fact comes from Mr. Nihell's own authority, when examined *upon oath* before Governor Hislop in the Court of Session at Trinidad, on the 10th of June, 1805.

King's Bench himself may naturally be supposed, should be able to administer justice, in conformity with it? This difficulty had, no doubt, suggested itself to the penetrating mind of the Commander in Chief, and had operated as one of the reasons for dictating his instructions to the Governor. But the latter was called upon to *act* immediately; he had no time, therefore, to study the law;—what then was he to do? He did that which an honourable and conscientious man, eager to do impartial justice, placed in such a situation, naturally would do. He trusted to the magistracy, to the judges, who had been long in the habit of acting upon the law, and who, of course, must have been supposed to understand it best, for a due and right interpretation of it. And, as to such new measures as would best promote the real welfare and interests of the colonists, he consulted such of the residents of all countries, as enjoyed the highest characters for integrity and knowledge; and this his acquaintance with the French and Spanish languages enabled him to do. Among others, he particularly consulted a Spanish gentleman, named DON CHRISTOVAL DE ROBLES, who had lived more than half a century in Trinidad, and who was universally esteemed for his probity and his talents. This worthy Spaniard delivered his answer to the Governor's application in writing, and for the knowledge of this valuable document, we are indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Draper. The beginning of it we shall quote, in justification of our assertion respecting the inhabitants of Trinidad.

"*The population is mostly composed of refugees and desperate characters, who have been implicated in the rebellions and massacres of all the neighbouring islands; their principles are incompatible with all regular governments, and their inveteracy to your nation is irreconcileable. The timidity of the former government suffered their crimes to pass unpunished; and at your arrival, they were actually masters of the island.* You may judge of the numbers capable of bearing arms, by the application of the French Consul to the Governor, on the appearance of the British fleet, when he offered him the assistance of 3000 republicans, which (not being inclined to make any resistance) he thought proper to decline."

We request the particular attention of our readers to this statement, because it directly contradicts the positive assertions of Mr. Fullarton; and we desire them to reflect for a moment on the very critical circumstances in which Governor Picton was now placed. If, after he had received such instructions from his Commander in the first place, and such information as that of this Spanish gentleman in the second, he had acted with hesitation and timidity; if, by a rigid adherence to the form or letter of the Spanish, aye, or of the *British* law, he had given encouragement to the lawless band of murderous republicans which infested this devoted colony;—would not his enemies, and friends too, have had ample grounds for accusing him of a gross and scandalous breach of duty? Unquestionably they would; and though, under the pretext of such rigid adherence, he might, possibly, have screened himself from punishment, he would infallibly have incurred the indignation

nation of every loyal subject, and the contempt of the whole colony. True to his trust, however, his honour, and himself, he did not so act. He followed his instructions; he profited by the information which he had received; and the happiest consequences ensued to the island from the wisdom and vigour of his government. It appears, from the evidence, upon oath, of the most respectable inhabitants of Trinidad, that the Governor, by his measures, effected a total change in the island, restored it to perfect order, gave full security to the persons and properties of individuals, promoted the internal prosperity and the commerce of the colony, repressed the spirit and silenced the voice of disaffection, and received, as he most richly deserved, the heartfelt thanks of every description of persons. Thus he continued to act, and to produce these beneficial effects, under the vague and uncertain, though great and extensive, powers, which had been vested in him, until the month of September 1801, when he received his commission as Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the island of Trinidad, and with it, fresh instructions, which were dated the first of the preceding June.

Any act subsequent to the receipt of these instructions must, no doubt, be submitted to the test of the instructions themselves; it is therefore necessary to know whether, in any and in what respect, they limit or abridge the powers before vested in the Governor by the Commander in Chief. For this purpose we shall extract the fifth clause, from the copy printed by Lieutenant-colonel Draper, who has the very great merit of making no assertion of importance, in the discussion of his subject, unsupported by proof.

"It is our will and pleasure, that for the present the temporary administration of the Island should, as nearly as circumstances will permit, be exercised by you according to the terms of the capitulation hereunto annexed, *in conformity to the ancient laws and institutions that subsisted within the same, previous to the surrender of the said Island* to us, subject to such directions as you shall have, or hereafter receive from us under our signet or sign manual, or by our order in our Privy Council, or to such sudden or unforeseen emergencies as may render a departure therefrom absolutely necessary and unavoidable, and which you are immediately to represent to one of our principal Secretaries of State for our information; but it is nevertheless our special command that all the powers of the executive government within the said Island, as well civil as military, shall be vested solely in you our Governor, or the person having the government of the said Island for the time being; *and that such powers as were heretofore exercised by any person or persons separately, or in conjunction with the government of the said Island, shall belong solely to you our Governor, or to the person having the government of the said Island for the time being;* and it is our will and pleasure, that all such public acts and judicial proceedings, which, before the surrender of the said Island to us, were in the name of his Catholic Majesty, shall henceforth be done, issued, and performed in our name."

It is evident from this paper, that though the Governor's powers were rather more clearly defined, they were not materially abridged.

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He was bound, indeed, henceforth to do what he had formerly done, almost by choice—to follow the Spanish laws; but he was left in possession of great discretionary power; and was, beyond all doubt, entrusted with the same authority as had previously been vested in the supreme court of judicature under the Spanish government, which was the "royal audience" at the Caraccas. This the most superficial understanding must collect from the preceding document, and, indeed, it is written in such plain and legible characters, that it would be folly, or rather presumption, to *point it out* to our readers, had it not been rendered, by Mr. Fullarton, a subject not merely of doubt, but of litigation!

It was in the December following (1801), that Louisa Calderon, the mulatto girl, a *perjured prostitute and thief*, was picquetted, as an accomplice in a robbery committed in the house of the man who kept her. We merely notice the fact here, that our readers may keep the chain of circumstances unbroken in their memory; we shall hereafter recur to it, having some very ample comments to make on that most dark and most iniquitous transaction, the origin of which was marked by *forgery*, its progress stamped with *perjury*, and its conclusion—but, thank Heaven, it is not *yet* concluded.

Governor Picton continued to act under his new commission, as he had acted before under his primitive instructions, to the perfect satisfaction not only of the respectable part of the Colony, but of his Majesty's Ministers, *repeatedly expressed*, until the 3d of January, 1803, when Mr. Fullarton arrived as First Commissioner. His Majesty's Ministers had, the preceding summer, deemed it expedient to alter the mode of governing this settlement; and had, in fact, determined to do, as is occasionally done with the Great Seal, to *put it in commission*. Three Commissioners were accordingly appointed; Mr. Fullarton was the first, Brigadier-general Picton the second (retaining, however, the exclusive command of the military), and Commodore Hood the third. How a scheme, so novel in its principle, and so strange in its nature, could have suggested itself to the very intelligent Nobleman who then presided over the colonial department, we cannot conceive. It enlarged, indeed, the sphere of patronage, but it cramped the energies of government, and laid the seeds of disunion and anarchy. Under the peculiar circumstances of Trinidad, it was the most impolitic and imprudent plan that could have been adopted. A strong, firm, and vigorous Government was requisite; its necessity had been universally admitted, the admission had been acted upon, and experience had given the fullest sanction to its wisdom. There was no excuse, then, for the change; it was the substitution of a *directorial* for a *monarchical* form of government; and its consequences might, we think, have been easily foreseen. Besides, it was a very unseemly reward for the very important services which Brigadier-general Picton had rendered to the Island, to take from him the chief government, and to place him below Mr. Fullarton. The effect of this virtual degradation on the colonists themselves, could not fail to

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be prejudicial; and among impartial and reflecting men, there could scarcely be two opinions on its impolicy and impropriety.

The instructions given to the new Commissioners had nothing of a *retrospective* nature in them; Mr. Fullarton had neither orders, nor any authority whatever (unless, which cannot be believed, they were *privately* given for some particular purpose) to investigate and pronounce upon the merits or demerits of Brigadier-general Picton's government; but, nevertheless, he began, immediately almost, to exercise such authority; and, as far as we are able to judge from his own accounts, and from the comments which they have extorted, and the documents which they have drawn forth, to make such investigation his *primary* object. He very soon appears in the *high* and *honourable* character of *grand inquisitor*; and, instead of promoting the object and end of his appointment, he seems to us so to have acted, that if he had wished to create dissentions, and to throw the whole colony into confusion (which cannot possibly be supposed), he could not have taken more effective means for the gratification of such wish.

We have already extended this article so far, and so much more remains to be said on the subject, that we find it impossible to conclude it in the present Number. We shall, therefore, depart a little from the chronological order of events, for the purpose of laying before our readers the circumstances of *two* transactions, to which we have already alluded. The first relates to the *forgery* which we stated to have marked the origin of that infamous plot, for in no other light can we possibly consider it, of the mulatto prostitute, Louisa Calderon, the *bastard of a bastard's bastard* *, and the recent *mother of a bastard* †, too, whom we are told, Mr. Fullarton did not blush to render the associate of his wife! *O tempora! O mores!*

The *forgery* to which we now direct the attention of our readers, was perpetrated by the Spanish *curate* (a *Neapolitan* by birth), as he is called (we should suppose *rector*), of the church of Port of Spain. This man made a false entry of the birth of Louisa Calderon, in order to substantiate the allegation, that she was under fourteen at the time

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* The following is an extract from the second examination, upon oath, of *Miss* Louisa Calderon's mother.

"*Q.* Was your mother born in wedlock?—*A.* No.

"*Q.* Were you born in wedlock?—*A.* No."—*Evidence*, p. 115.

If our readers had been as well acquainted with the genealogy of this interesting young lady, as the Hon. Mrs. Fullarton no doubt must be, we should not have taken the trouble to extract this passage from the deposition of the mother of her illustrious *protegée*.

† We have heard, from good authority, that this *interesting young lady* has been delivered of a child, since she has had the happiness and the honour of being under the protection of Mr. Fullarton, of Fullarton, F. R. S.—Let it not he supposed, however, for a moment, that we mean to insinuate, that the Laird of Fullarton is the father of this *bairne*. We abhor calumny too much in others, to be guilty of it ourselves. *Miss* Louisa may be called, indeed, "The Public Ledger" of Trinidad, for she is evidently "open to all parties," though she cannot be said to be "influenced by none."

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that she was put on the picquet *; and of course, that she was at an age at which the Spanish law does not allow the infliction of torture. As we feel convinced that this one fact affords a fair specimen of the *impartiality*, the *fairness*, the *honour*, with which the whole of these proceedings have been conducted, we shall enter into a full exposition of it.—*Ab uno disce omnes!*

In Mr. Fullarton's voluminous quarto,

"———————— *tenet insanabile multos,*
"*Scribendi cacoethes, et ægro in corde senescit,*"

we find the following amongst the charges, preferred by him against Governor Picton:

"For the application of torture, to extort confession from Louisa Calderon, *a girl under fourteen years of age*, respecting a *robbery supposed* to have been committed by Carlo Gonsalez against Peter Ruez, *stated* to have been frequently employed as an agent by General Picton." 4to. P. 66.

When our readers shall recollect that this book was printed for the avowed use of the Privy Council, before whom Mr. Fullarton had preferred a specific charge to this effect, they will probably be astonished, and not a little indignant, at the cool ambiguity of the language employed on so solemn an occasion. Here are three facts meant to be established: First, that Louisa Calderon, when put to the torture, was under fourteen years of age; secondly, that the robbery, which was the ground of her apprehension, was only *supposed* to have been committed by Gonsalez; and thirdly, that the man said to have been robbed, was an agent of Colonel Picton's. But is it to be endured, that a man, standing forth as a public accuser in a great criminal cause, shall insult the judges and the public by saying, as Mr. Fullarton incessantly does, that the principal facts are *supposed*, or are *stated*, or are *understood* to have occurred, without condescending even to specify by *whom* they were so *supposed*, *stated*, or *understood!* Is this the language of justice, or of truth? Either he must know that the facts were, as they were *supposed*, *stated*, or *understood* to be; or that they were not; else his inquisitorial powers must have been exerted to very little purpose indeed! If he knew that they *were*, it was his duty to make a positive averment of them; if he knew that they *were not*, the insinuation is most indecent, unmanly and unjust. It is impossible to mistake the significant allusion in the last sentence, respecting the *agency* of Ruez; it was meant to affix a dishonourable motive on the conduct of Colonel Picton in the affair in question; and to make the Privy Council and the Public believe, that the Go-

* We cannot here too strongly reprobate this most infamous perversion of language, in calling the punishment of the *picquet*, the ordinary punishment in use in all our regiments of cavalry, *putting to the torture*. Henceforth, no doubt, when a dragoon shall have suffered such punishment, we shall be told in the newspapers, that he *has been put to the torture!*

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vernor was not actuated by a sense of duty, in acquiescing in the punishment of the mulatto prostitute, but by some base and interested desire to gratify an *useful* agent. We will not express our feelings on this point, any farther than to say, that we would infinitely rather be the *object* than the *author* of such an insinuation. Heavens! what a heart must that be, which could give birth to it! Though the fact itself be foreign from the immediate subject of discussion, yet we will not for a moment suffer our readers to suppose, that there was the smallest foundation for the *statement* in question.

In consequence of a *Mandamus* issued by the Court of King's Bench to the *present* Governor of Trinidad, General Hislop, a Court Session was holden at Port of Spain, for the examination of evidence in the affair of Colonel Picton and Louisa Calderon, &c. On the 3d of May, 1805, *Pedro Ruez*, this reputed agent of the Colonel's, was examined upon oath, when the following questions, among others, were put to him:—

"*Q.* At the time of the robbery in your own house, did you not know that the Chief Justice, and the two Alcaldes, had power to redress the injuries of which you complained: and that, from their judgment, there was an appeal to the Governor?—*A.* Yes, but as the Governor was the nearest *, I applied to him.

"*Q.* Was there, at that time, any account standing between you and General Picton?—*A.* Before and after, I had several accounts for mules and cattle; but I was paid immediately.

"*Q.* Was there no money due to you by General Picton, at the time of your making the report of the robbery of two thousand dollars?—*A.* No."

These questions, be it observed, were put to the witness by Mr. Fullarton's Counsel, Mr. Hayes; and, beyond all doubt, with a view to substantiate Mr. Fullarton's allegation of *agency!* The Attorney General, on the behalf of the defendant, Governor Picton, then closed the examination of Ruez with the following question:—

"*Q.* Were you not in the habits of selling mules and cattle to any body who wanted them?—*A.* Yes."

We now return to the *forgery* of the register, or certificate of the little prostitute's birth, which was produced by Father *Josef Maria Angeles* to the Court:

"Louisa, an infant, natural daughter of Maria del Rosario Calderon, coming from Cariaco, in the Province of Cumana, on the Costa Firma, BORN THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1788 (and this day, the 11th of September, of the same year, in this rectorial church, the Conception of Our Lady, the parish church of the Port of Spain, Louisa Villegas, a free Mulattress, being her godmother, accompanied by Juan Santiago Bacuba, a free Mulatto, informed of the spiritual relationship, and other obliga-

* The Governor's house was nearly opposite to that of Ruez.

tions,

tions, contracted by so solemn an act) she was, agreeable to the forms and ceremonies of the Roman ritual, baptized solemnly by the Presbyter, Don Esteven Aneses, and Arragon Sacristan, Military Curate and Parish Rector, that I am of the Island of Trinidad, to Windward, as also of the ancient inhabitants of the Port of Spain, by his Catholic Majesty.

" To which I give faith,

" ANESES. " JOSEF MARIA ANGELES."

This reverend father made no scruple to add *perjury* to *forgery*, by swearing that this was a fair entry, conscientiously made.

" *Q.* Have you given any transcript, or certificate of the baptism of Louisa Calderon to herself or any other person; if so, when?—*A.* I gave two to Don Juan Montes and her mother, when he went to London from this Island.

" *Q.* Were such certificates precisely conformable to the entry?—*A.* Word for word."

It appears, however, from the examination of the *young lady's mamma*, that another certificate had been given to a certain Smith, alias *Vargas* *, who was language master to Mr. Fullarton; these two worthies (of whom more hereafter) Mr. Fullarton brought over to England, and they were his principal witnesses before the Grand Jury, and upon the subsequent trial of Governor Picton.

Unfortunately for the Reverend Father Angeles, there was a superior ecclesiastic in the Island; his superior not only in station, but in honour and honesty; this was Don Pedro Reyes Bravo, Vicar-General of Trinidad, and Ecclesiastical Judge of that Colony, who swore, that he had very carefully inspected the register in question, which was evidently " *of no authority whatever, and very suspicious.*" On a subsequent day, after he had had more time to examine this forged instrument, forged for the most wicked purpose, he swore:—" *that the baptism of Louisa Calderon, entered in folio* 89 *of the register, by the Father Josef Maria Angeles, Curate of the Port of Spain,* IS FALSE, *and of no value, and that that found in the register of the ancient inhabitants is, and ought to be regarded as the true one, which I sign in this city of St. Josef of Oruna, the* 21*st of May,* 1805."

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* " *Q.* Did you ever see the register of your daughter's birth?—*A.* Don Pedro Vargas shewed me a copy of the register which had been given him by the curate."

" Great liars," says the old adage, " should have good memories." This *interesting* female had forgotten that she had before *sworn* that she could neither read nor write.

" *Q.* Who is Don Pedro Vargas?—*A.* He was the linguist of the Governor, who carried away my daughter."

Possibly Mr. Fullarton may deny the fact of his having *carried away* Miss Louisa, as he denied his having carried away the records of the Criminal Court—of which more anon.

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The register here adverted to is as follows:—

"Louisa Antonio, an infant, ON THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1786. I Joseph Antonio Alvarado, Curate Coadjutor of the Parish of Port of Spain, certify that in the parish church I solemnly baptized with holy oil, and chrism Louisa Antonio, twelve days old, daughter of Maria Nunes, a free Mulattress; the sponsors were, Juan Santiago, and Louisa Antonio, whom I advertised of their spiritual obligations. In confirmation of which I give faith.

"FRAN. JOSEF ALVARADO."

The good Vicar-General—

"Immediately followed up his report (concerning the register of Angeles) with a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the great scandal which the curate's conduct had brought upon the ecclesiastical character, and requiring that he should be suspended from his sacerdotal functions. He was, in consequence, removed from the curacy, and a prosecution instituted against him for *forgery* and *perjury*, which was carried to conviction, definitive sentence being referred to the Vicar-General, he being the competent judge, where an ecclesiastic was concerned *."

But to set the question of this mulatto prostitute's age at rest, and to clear it from all possibility of doubt, we shall first adduce the evidence of the Judge who tried her, Mr. BEGORRAT. It is well known, that in all countries where the civil law prevails, at the commencement of every criminal process, the name, quality, and age of the prisoner are asked and written down. Mr. Begorrat accordingly, in his examination on *oath*, before the above *Court Session* on the 9th of May, 1805, stated what passed in this respect on the trial of Louisa Calderon.

"*Q.* Did ever Louisa Calderon, in any stage of the proceedings before your tribunal, allege that she was a minor, and under the age of fourteen years?—*A.* No; on the contrary, in her first extra-judicial declaration, which I have already mentioned, the first question put to her before the Escrivano Castro †, was as to her age and profession; and she answered, that she had passed 14 *years* ‡; and, *as to her profession, she had been living with Pedro Ruez as his concubine for near three years, which declaration left no doubt with me as to her age, as the law fixed the age of puberty at 12 years.*"

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* *Evidence taken at Port of Spain*, &c. p. 136.

† And, strange to say, this said *Castro* (Mr. Fullarton's prime agent and special *protegé*, of whom we shall have much to say), one of the most abominable prevaricators, whom the Court were obliged to *commit* for contempt, in refusing to answer questions, and thereby *perjuring* himself, was compelled to admit this fact, respecting the girl's age.

‡ Hear the evidence of her perjured mother, when examined, on oath, by Mr. Hayes:—

"*Q.* Was Louisa Calderon *more than* TEN YEARS OLD when she was in prison?—*A.* No, RATHER LESS THAN MORE."—*Evidence*, p. 17.

Now,

Now, as Mr. Fullarton, in the course of his inquisition, had obtained possession of all the records of the court from this De Castro, who was the keeper of them; and, as he had, of course, every information which the said De Castro, his creature and dependent, could possibly afford him respecting the trial of the mulatto girl, is it not natural to conclude, that he must have known this fact of the girl's age *, as attested by herself; and if he did know it, what must the world think of him? We leave the world to say, though we believe we could ourselves answer the question with tolerable accuracy. But we will not leave this matter to be decided by *presumptive*, or *inferential* evidence, nor even by the oath of this perjured little prostitute; but we will establish the fact by the positive testimony of two persons who knew this girl, when an infant, in 1786. On the 12th of August Mr. *Abraham Pinto*, and *Senor Cayetano Guevaro*, were examined by Mr. Attorney General.

" *Q.* (To Mr. Pinto) Do you know her age? (Louisa's).—*A. I supposed that she was of the age of my son, which is* 19 *years old on the* 14*th of this month.*

" *Q.* From what do you form that opinion of her age? When did you first see her?—*A.* In my own dwelling-house. She was at school to a Mrs. Hasleton, who is now Mrs. Salazar. *I saw her every day when she was in her mother's arms, in the year* 1786, *about the months of September, October, or November, when she was a sucking child: she frequented our house.*

" *Q.* Was your son baptized, and when?—*A.* In the year 1786.

" *Q. To Senor Guevaro*—At what period did you settle in this colony?—*A.* The latter end of the year 1786.

" *Q.* Did you know Louisa Calderon, the daughter of Maria Calderon?—*A.* I knew Louisa, but I do not know that she was called Calderon†. She was a little thing when I arrived.

" *Q.* Did you know the mother of Louisa?—*A.* Yes.

" *Q.* What was her name?—*A.* I have heard her called Maria Cariaco.

" *Q.* Was the Louisa, the daughter of Maria Cariaco, the person who was imprisoned on account of the robbery of Pedro Ruez?—*A.* I knew Louisa, she that was imprisoned for that robbery, who is now in London, and knew her mother also. It was the same person.

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* And yet, after this, Mr. Fullarton can have the assurance to say, " I have imposed on myself the obligation of submitting *every assertion* which I make, to the test of proof, by *authentic vouchers*, documents, and *indisputable evidence.*" A *Refutation*, &c. p. 36. In respect of this assertion of the girl's age, we have seen, that whatever he may have *imposed* on *himself*, he has certainly *imposed* a tale upon the Public, supported, as we have seen, by no other proofs than *forged* vouchers, and *perjured* witnesses!

† In fact, this was the name of her reputed father. The mother it appears went by *three* names, Nunes, Cariaco, and Calderon.

" *Q.* When

"*Q.* When you arrived in this island from Caraccas, in 1786, what was the age of Louisa of whom you speak?—*A.* I cannot tell her age; she was a little, little thing when I went to her house to buy tobacco."

On his cross examination, by Mr. Hayes, as to the identity of Louisa's person, he said, "*I swear, and swear again and again, that it is the same.*"

This evidence is conclusive. And never was a more wicked transaction, nor one supported by more wicked means, involving the complicated crimes of perjury, and forgery, than the attempt to which these examinations refer. There must have been a *suborner* of perjury, an *instigator* of forgery, in this case. It would exceed the compass of human credulity to believe, for a moment, that the Father Angeles could have committed these enormities, without some potent stimulus, some grand inducement; he must have been *paid* for it, in some way or other. But *who* could pay him?—"Aye, there's the rub."—Let any man be pointed out who had the inclination to profit by his wickedness, and the means of rewarding him for it, and we will instantly say—*he is the man.*

It is a remarkable fact, in these examinations, that Mr. Fullarton's Counsel laboured exceedingly (we mean by his mode of questioning the evidences), to establish the point that Louisa Calderon was only ten years of age when she was imprisoned. The point was mooted by *him*; *it was the first question* which he put to the girl's mother; and he never lost sight of it. No doubt, in this, as in every thing else, he adhered strictly to his instructions.

Well, indeed, might Lieut. Colonel Draper exclaim, in the honest indignation of his heart, and in emphatic language, well calculated to convey its dictates to his readers;

"In the base and infamous attempts to aggravate the supposed enormity of the crime imputed to Colonel Picton, and to fill up the four accusatory departments of which it had been composed (in the true spirit of the French revolutionists), the foundations of religion and morality are sapped. The Catholic curate of the parish in which Louisa Calderon was born, is prevailed upon to furnish Mr. Smith, *alias* Vargas, and his worthy associate, Juan Montes, with fabricated certificates of her baptism and age, in order that the tender epithets of *enfant* and *pucelle* might be added to that of the *interesting Mademoiselle Calderon*; and as such she was actually represented, when paraded by the Honourable Mrs. Fullarton, who, on her arrival in Scotland, took her about in her carriage, and introduced her to her female acquaintances. I have frequently asserted that I should produce respectable vouchers for what I assert*. My authority for this is, I believe, unquestionable; it is by a letter from a gentleman who was in Scotland at the time, and who writes as follows:

"A few weeks before I last left Scotland, Mr. Fullarton arrived

* And in no respect has this gentleman falsified this assertion.

with his family from Trinidad: at that moment I was in Ayrshire, and mixed with several of his friends; and dining one day at the (Lord Provost's) Mayor's house in Ayr, mark my astonishment! when I was told, that along with Colonel Fullarton there had arrived with his lady 'a Mademoiselle Louisa Calderon,' whom the Colonel and Mrs. F. paraded about with them in their carriage, introducing her *wherever* they went*, as the '*blessed innocent*' who was the devoted victim of Colonel Picton's tyranny, &c. &c.

(Signed) "JOHN DOWNIE.

"*Trinidad, Sept. 8th*, 1805."

"What will my honest countrymen say to this transaction?"

We have thus completely elucidated the first of the *two* transactions to which we before alluded; and we now proceed to investigate the second, which is of a still more extraordinary nature, and which it behoves the government of the country to sift to the very bottom. We have already said, that Mr. Fullarton derived no authority from his instructions, to enter upon a retrospective examination of Brigadier-general Picton's government. Indeed, the very nature of these instructions, which were addressed to the *three* Commissioners conjointly, preclude the possibility of any such orders; as the association of B. G. Picton in the government with him proves, beyond all doubt, that his Majesty's Ministers were perfectly satisfied with his conduct (for if they were not, they were guilty of a criminal breach of duty, in appointing him Second Commissioner and Captain General of the Forces), and, consequently, that they could not give to Mr. Fullarton any power to investigate his past government, which would have implied a doubt of its propriety. However, it very soon appeared that Mr. Fullarton acted, *as if* he had received such instructions. He took a very early opportunity of insulting B. G. Picton, by allowing a woman of the name of Duval—whom Governor Picton had banished (in perfect conformity with the instructions received from his Sovereign) for an attempt to excite sedition among the French people of colour; who had, moreover, been ordered to quit Guadaloupe (where her son was executed for rebellion); and banished from the South American coast, whither she had fled for refuge;—to return to Trinidad. We will not argue the point with Mr. Fullarton, but we will assert, that there is no man, who

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* This introduction of a little abandoned thief and prostitute, in a country where decency and sobriety of manners, respect for virtue, and abhorrence from vice, prevail, in a greater degree, than in almost any other part of Europe, was such a gross and intolerable insult, as will, no doubt, be properly resented by the respectable persons to whom it was offered, as soon as the facts of the case are made known to them. Such breaches of propriety should never pass without due notice, and timely correction.

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has the feelings of a gentleman, who would not consider such an act as an *insult;* and we have, farther, not the smallest hesitation in pronouncing it a gross breach of duty on the part of Mr. Fullarton. Be that as it may, the difference to which this strange proceeding very naturally gave rise, supplied Mr. Fullarton with a *pretext* for convincing the Council of Trinidad, that he did not mean to confine himself to his public instructions, and to make the future good government and prosperity of the colony his sole end, or even his primary object; for we find him, in less than six weeks after his arrival, on the 12th of February 1803, making the following curious motion in the Council:

"From the mode in which the transaction respecting Madame Duval has been conducted on the part of B. G. Picton and Mr. Woodyear*, it becomes *essential for the public service*, *(risum teneatis?)* that Colonel Fullarton should now move, that there be produced a certified statement of all the criminal proceedings which have taken place *since the commencement of the late government*, together with a list, specifying every individual, of whatever country, colour, or condition, who has been imprisoned, banished, fettered, flogged, hanged, burned, or otherwise punished; also specifying the dates of their respective commitments, trials, sentences, periods of confinement, punishments, and of all those who have died in prison!"

When the place in which, the circumstances under which, and the person by whom, this motion was made, be considered, we may safely defy any one to produce its parallel from the annals of human *modesty*†. It is *unique*; it is matchless! But we shall possibly have occasion to return to this motion, under another head of our inquiry; it is only introduced here to shew how early Mr. Fullarton acted *as if* he had received authority to establish an inquisition on the past government of B. G. Picton, though his instructions unquestionably gave him no such power. Now let us see what Lieutenant-colonel Draper says on this subject:

"I myself heard of some curious stories at that time, and of some still more curious information, of a very particular nature, *being sent out from this country* a little before the Commissioners sailed from England, to take upon them the government of Trinidad. When I was in that island,

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* Mr. Fullarton's *liberal* and *manly* attacks upon Mr. Woodyear, whom we knew, and knew him to be a man of sense, of integrity, and of honour, but who unhappily is not alive to answer for himself, shall not pass without some appropriate comments.

† Though Mr. Fullarton had gravely stated that this motion was *essential for the public service* (which, by the bye, it was calculated to impede in every possible way) he tells us, in a note, that it was only made "in order to check the violence with which the Brigadier seemed determined to overpower him." See his ponderous quarto of literary lumber, p. 44, and note,

a variety of reports assailed my ears; to these I paid very little attention, and indeed all remembrance of them would have been obliterated in (from) my mind, if a document had not been transmitted to me of such a nature as at once to put my suspicions beyond all doubt, and to prove, from an authority so high, so unspotted, so entirely beyond the reach of contradiction, or disbelief, as most amply and completely warrants me in giving it my own full and unequivocal belief, and in laying the whole of it now before the British public."

Colonel Draper then proceeds to exhibit this document, which is, indeed, a most important, and a most extraordinary one. It is an affidavit sworn by Doctor Lynch, a physician of respectability and character, before Mr. Nihell, the Chief Judge of Trinidad; and the substance of which was first communicated by the Doctor, in a letter to Mr. Gloster, the Attorney-General of the island, a copy of which Colonel Draper also gives. The following is the affidavit in question.

"TRINIDAD.—Frederick J. Lynch, of the Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Esq. Doctor of Physic, maketh oath and saith, that in or about *the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and two*, he was present at the office of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and a conversation then took place between this deponent and John Sullivan, Esq. respecting Trinidad, and particularly as to grants of land, about to be made to persons going thither, and on what terms such grants could be obtained; when the said John Sullivan, Esq. in the course of such conversation, inquired whether this deponent had any letters to his Majesty's Commissioners; to which this deponent answered, that he had two to General Picton. Upon which the said John Sullivan, Esq. recommended this deponent to procure some, if possible, to the First Commissioner, Colonel Fullarton, and stated, that the said Colonel Fullarton would have it in his power to be of more service to this deponent than General Picton could be, or words to that effect; and gave this deponent, as a reason for such recommendation, that *in all probability General Picton would be ordered to return to England before six months, as Colonel Fullarton was instructed to investigate the (then) past conduct of General Picton in Trinidad.* And this deponent further maketh oath and saith, that he expressed his surprize, on his arrival in this Colony, in the month of March 1803, that it was not generally known or understood, that the said Colonel Fullarton had such instructions, the said John Sullivan having mentioned the circumstance to this deponent as a stranger, and not in a confidential manner, which induced this deponent to relate the substance of the conversation herein before mentioned, immediately after his arrival in this island, and several times since.

"FREDERIC J. LYNCH, M. D.

"Sworn at the Port of Spain aforesaid, this fifteenth day of July, 1805, before me, John Nihell, Chief Justice, and Judge of the Consulado."

We confess we want words to express our feelings no this occasion.

casion. We know not how to designate, how to characterize this transaction. Here are wheels within wheels, an *imperium in imperio*, with a vengeance! A Secretary of State giving one set of public instructions, and an Under-Secretary giving another set of private instructions, as it would seem, totally different in measure and effect! Public applause—secret accusation! What a chaos!—We can plainly descry, however, through the obscurity in which this dark transaction is involved, the features of a plan, the probable effect of which on the fame and the fortunes of a distinguished officer, who, but *four months before*, had received the commendation of the Secretary of State, may be easily conceived. Colonel Draper feels as a man, as an officer, as a gentleman, should feel on such an occasion; he summons Mr. Sullivan to answer for his conduct at the bar of the public, and calls upon him to declare by *whom* was Mr. Fullarton instructed to investigate Governor Picton's past conduct? "I have a right, Sir, to ask you this question; and I do now, in the face of your country, call you to the bar of the English nation, and I do demand of you, as a matter of right, which you are bound, as a gentleman and a man of honour to answer; I do say, I have a right to demand of you, by whose authority was Mr. Fullarton instructed or commissioned?"—The Colonel asserts that Lord Hobart, by his letter of July 19th, 1802, totally disavowed the transaction; and so did General Grinfield, the Commander in Chief in the West Indies, who declared in August, 1803, that Colonel Picton's "fame will rise the higher for the *unmerited persecution* under which he now labours."

"The then Premier, Lord Sidmouth, *I know, has* disavowed it utterly and *in toto;* and it would appear an unseemly insinuation of my want of confidence in that declaration, if I presumed to remind his Lordship or the public, of the particular language which announced that disavowal. I believe his Lordship was, and is, perfectly sincere in that statement. Where, then, are we to look for the author of those instructions 'to investigate the conduct of Colonel Picton?' There is no doubt that Mr. Sullivan's threat, for at present I shall give it no other name, was realized; his conduct was investigated, although Colonel Picton was 'not ordered to return to England,' as Mr. Fullarton has falsely asserted *; yet Colonel Picton did certainly leave Trinidad, *to return to England, in about six months after Mr. Fullarton's arrival there:* I, therefore, say, that the character of the British nation, the honour of his Majesty's government, the public service itself, and the safety of the individual who hereafter de-

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"* General Grinfield, the Commander in Chief's words are: 'You will, therefore, not hurry yourself, either in coming here or in going to Europe, *either of which is in your option.*'

(Signed) "W. GRINFIELD.

"*Barbadoes, June* 13, 1803."

votes his service to it, are all equally connected, and most deeply interested in this momentous question. I do, therefore, again call upon you, Mr. Sullivan, to come forward and to answer my question. In the name of the British empire, in the name of the army that supports, serves, and sheds its blood for that empire, in the name of every thing honourable, just, and fair, do I call upon you, John Sullivan, Esq. to avow the author of those *secret* instructions. You *must*, Sir, *now* come forward; this business shall no longer be overlooked or forgotten. While I live, and have a pen, or a tongue, you shall not escape investigation or notice. I will take you from your hiding place, or your protection, be it where or who it may, and summon you as an officer and a gentleman, to avow your author for those private instructions. The task, I know, is Herculean; but I will endeavour to draw the Cacus from his den. It is in vain, Mr. Sullivan, to sophisticate about the business; a disavowal on your side is totally and utterly impossible—entirely incredible. You, Sir, I am satisfied, will never think of it. Doctor Lynch, I state, is anxious and ardent to re-assert and corroborate his affidavit at the bar of a British Court of Justice. Nothing, therefore, but an *open*, *manly*, *unqualified*, avowal of the author of those private instructions will satisfy the nation. I do not, Mr. Sullivan, mean or insinuate any thing contrary to your honour or reputation, when I say that the nation knows of your connexion with Mr. Fullarton in the East Indies. It is asserted, Sir, that you were the *chief cause* of his being appointed to the Government or Commissionership of the Island of Trinidad: however, of this I do not pretend to be fully informed. That *you* had any hand in suggesting or in forming that unhappy and ill-fated Commission, is very unlikely; for giving you all credit for abilities, Under Secretaries are, *in general*, not the persons consulted in those important measures. However, Sir, all these things apart, not to spin my web too fine, and that I may be at once understood, I assert, you have been, and were, the friend of Mr. Fullarton on the occasion." I do not blame you for this, Mr. Sullivan. I blame and accuse you in the face of your country, and before that body of men, the root and source of whose honour and reputation you have attempted to undermine and destroy for ever, by secretly, insidiously, and without any just cause, presuming to circulate a report, for which you had no right or legitimate authority, no honest or honourable pretext for circulating or insinuating. This, Mr. Sullivan, is my charge against you, and you will now clear yourself before God and your country as well as you can."

Lieutenant-colonel Draper pursues this spirited appeal through several pages. He justly characterizes the prosecution of Colonel Picton, he points out the nature, progress, operation, and effects of it, both on the immediate object of it, and in its relation to the service itself, and to the public at large.—His pamphlet should be read by every officer in the service, and, indeed, by every other person.—Before we quit this part of the subject, however, we must again most seriously, and most solemnly, exhort the Government to investigate this dark and mysterious business;—the honourable and comprehensive mind of the gentleman who now presides over the colonial department will, we are persuaded, grasp, at one view, the whole bearings and tendency of this important question;

question; and will apply an effective and permanent remedy to the evil. In this persuasion, we leave it *for the present.*

We cannot conclude this article, long as it is, without adducing some testimony to the character of an officer, who has been represented by his foul-mouthed assailant as every thing that is bad, base, and infamous. Mr. Fullarton, however, seems to *insinuate* (he is particularly addicted to *insinuations*), that people were induced, by fear, to give Governor Picton a character which they knew he did not deserve, while he was present in the colony; but that after his removal they would be more likely to speak the truth. At least, in page 45 of his *Refutation*, he says this of the inhabitants of the sea-ports on the Spanish Main; and we do not well see how it can apply better to *them* than to the inhabitants of Trinidad. But it is of very little consequence in what degree of estimation the testimony of honourable men may be holden by Mr. Fullarton. A British public will know how to appreciate such testimony, and will give it its due weight. The testimonies which we are now about to extract, were delivered upon oath, before the Court at Port of Spain, in the summer of 1805:

1. *The Honourable Saint Hilaire Begorrat.*—"*Q.* What was the general character of B. G. Picton, as his Majesty's representative in this colony? —*A.* Of great integrity and disinterestedness; a man of knowledge and firmness, and who had saved the colony by his talents.

2. *Colonel Denis Julien Gaudin De Soter.*—"*Q.* What was his (B. G. Picton's) general character?—*A.* A character full of dignity, justice, activity, and generosity, beloved by all the inhabitants, feared by all the disturbers of tranquillity, and generally considered as the founder of the colony.

"*Q.* Did you ever know him guilty of any act of cruelty?—*A.* No, none.

3. *Don Francisco de Forfan.*—"*Q.* Did you know General Picton, and what was his character?—*A.* Yes, particularly. He was a man just, disinterested, and capable by his talents to govern all men.

"*Q.* Did General Picton, to your knowledge, commit any act of cruelty during any part of his government?—*A.* No. If in any case, he ordered punishment, it was necessary for the tranquillity of the colony. Amongst the honest part (mind that, Mr. Fullarton) of my countrymen, he was considered as a man of considerable talents, doing honour to his own country.

4. *The Baron de Montalambert.*—"*Q.* Did you know Brigadier-general Picton, and what was his general character as a chief of this government? —*A.* I knew him very intimately, his character was the most honourable and most respected that a chief could desire to possess in his government. I wish to declare that I came to this island to settle in consequence of the honourable report of the character and reputation that was made to me of Governor Picton, by his Majesty's Ministers, his Grace the Duke of Portland, and the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

5. *Dr. Williams.*—"*Q.* Did you know General Picton? &c.—*A.* I did know him; his general character was that of an upright just governor, and generally esteemed in the colony, particularly by the foreigners.

6. *John Lynch, Esq. Commandant of the Quarter of Tacarigua. His answer to the same question was*—" I knew him from his first arrival, and his general character was that of a very honest and upright man, esteemed by all good men of every country.

7. *The answer of the Chevalier Louis de la Sauvagere, formerly Governor of Tobago, and now Superintendant of Police of the Town of Port of Spain, Trinidad, to a similar question.*—" I knew him: his character was that of a man calculated to govern a colony, and knowing how to keep every man in his proper situation, and rendering justice to all.

8. *Bernois Dert, Esq. an old inhabitant and proprietor of the colony, said,* —" I knew Brigadier-general Picton, and his character was that of a man who made himself feared and beloved by all.

9. *James Mettiver, Esq. Garrison Surgeon.*—" I do know him intimately; and his character was that of an able good officer and a good governor. He was considered to have maintained the island in peace and tranquillity with great difficulty.

10. *Vincent Patrice, Esq. Commandant of the Quarter of Ventille.*—" I knew General Picton. I considered that he, at the capture of the island, restored tranquillity, and caused commerce and agriculture to flourish, and, as far as I was acquainted with him, he always was a just man.

11. *Chevalier de Gannes, Regidor of the Cabildo.*—" I knew him intimately. When I arrived at this colony, there were a number of very bad subjects in it, and it was threatened with a general subversion of good order. Brigadier-general Picton restored order, maintained tranquillity, protected justice, maintained the police, protected commerce and the importation of provisions, helped the value of land in cultivation; and I always knew him to be extremely just towards all the inhabitants of the colony, without any prejudice to any of the various foreigners in it.

12. *Etienne Maingot, Esq. formerly Commissary of Population, and now Assistant in the Surveyor-General's Department.*—" I knew him intimately. As a proprietor, I always found protection and justice from him; and his general character was that of one who administered justice to all.

13. *Comte de Castellet.*—" I have known him very well since 1800. He merited the warmest praises of the inhabitants of this colony, and I entertain for his character the highest esteem.

14. *Count de Loppinott, Brigadier-general of the Militia in Trinidad.*— " I knew Brigadier-general Picton as Governor in Chief in this island. I saw him govern with all dignity, loyalty, and perfect justice, with a firmness which secured the tranquillity of the colony, to the satisfaction of every honest man, and which repressed all the evil-minded persons in it.

15. *Lazare Achard, Esq.*—" I knew Brigadier-general Picton as a just man, and of integrity; and I shall always owe him an eternal gratitude for having preserved my life and fortune by his courage, activity, and abilities, in times when we were threatened with fire, and the malevolence of the negroes, and other vagabonds, who only waited for a favourable moment to cut our throats.

16. *The Hon. John Nihell, Member of His Majesty's Council of Trinidad,*

dad, and Judge of the Court of Consulado, &c.—"*Q.* Were not the French very numerous, and the revolutionary principles of France among all colours and classes in the colony?—*A.* Most certainly.

"*Q.* Did not Brigadier-general Picton preserve order and tranquillity in the colony after the capture?—*A.* He certainly did.

"*Q.* To what do you ascribe it?—*A.* To the firmness of his government, and his apparent determination to suffer no such principles to remain in the colony; in consequence of which, in a very short time, the principal leaders of the faction before described, disappeared, and the others of the party remained quiet and peaceable.

"*Q.* To what do you ascribe the present flourishing situation of this colony?—*A.* I certainly ascribe it to the firmness and uniform conduct of General Picton, in giving ample protection to all peaceable subjects, and driving from it all of a contrary character."

17. *Nicholas St. Pé, Esq. late Alcalde of the Second Election.*—"I knew Brigadier-general Picton since 1798. He was a man of good morals and practice, frank, impartial, and disinterested; zealous for His Majesty's Service, and for the preserving the colony; there are very few inhabitants of those who were here before the capture of the colony, who do not believe that they owe to his vigilance their whole family.

18. *The Hon. Philip Langston, Alcalde of the First Election.*—"I had the honour to be intimately acquainted with General Picton; and all the respectable characters that I have ever heard talk of him in this colony, join me in opinion, as considering him an active, intelligent, and disinterested magistrate, warmly attached to the interest of his Sovereign, and of this colony."

Our readers will observe, that this is the evidence of men of property and respectability, most of whom had resided in the island for many years, and who, of course, were fully competent to speak with decision on the subject, from their own knowledge and experience. Mr. Fullarton should be told, that *anonymous letters*, which form a part of his *authentic vouchers*, cannot be opposed to such documents as these.

There are many more very important points, both in a limited and in a general view of this subject, that call for our animadversion; but our circumscribed limits forbid any farther extension of the present article, and compel us to postpone all farther observations to our next Number.

N. B. Since the preceding observations were consigned to the hands of the Printer, we have heard that Mr. Fullarton, F.R.S. has brought an action for a libel against Lieutenant-colonel Draper. Does Mr. Fullarton, then, among his other extraordinary pretensions, lay claim to a monopoly of censure? Is he exclusively to lavish his invectives? and while he is dealing forth his attacks *by wholesale*, on the most respectable and honourable characters, does he mean to deny the right of contradiction or reply? This is, indeed, a pretty bold attempt of his to *silence the press*, at least, that part of it which he has not been able to influence; but it will not, it shall not, answer his purpose;—he has made a voluntary appeal to the public, and every individual of that

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public has a right to decide on the truth or falsehood of his averments, and to deliver that decision in language as strong, though not so vulgar and coarse, as his own. What, shall this man tell an officer in His Majesty's service—"it will distinctly appear, that *Major Draper has purposely and intentionally mis-stated a material fact*," and not only this, but even accuse him of *perjury**—when that officer hurls back the lie in his teeth, and proves his mis-statements, and expresses the honest indignation of a virtuous mind, is he to be threatened with an action, to be called to account before a jury, for his presumption in vindicating his own honour? But certain it is, that your violent *patriots*, who declaim most loudly in favour of *liberty*, and against *oppression*, are ever the greatest tyrants in their conduct. No doubt, Mr. Fullarton is galled, most sorely galled, at the practices which Colonel Draper has detected, and at the *truths* which he has uttered. But "let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." For our part, we will have a parrot taught to repeat "*the Pictonian Prosecution*" in his ears, though it should offend them as much as the sound of *Clerk-colonel* did in the year 1780, when the late Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Fox so properly reprobated the misconduct of the ministers, in assigning to a *commis* the command of a regiment. Since, however, Mr. Fullarton is determined to heap prosecution on prosecution, he is certainly entitled to credit, for proceeding by way of *action* instead of instituting *a criminal process*.

(To be continued.)

An Address to the Public, containing a Review of the Charges exhibited against Lord Viscount Melville, which led to the Resolutions of the House of Commons on the 8th April, 1805. Third Edition. 8vo. Pp. 84. Hatchard. 1806.

SUB judice lis est. While a cause was pending before an appropriate tribunal, we should, some years ago, have reprobated any attempt to enter upon a discussion of its merits, with a view to prejudice either the judges themselves, or the public mind, before trial; but a variety of novel circumstances have occurred of late years, to render such attempt not merely excusable, but a matter of necessity, arising out of the paramount principle of *self-preservation*, planted in us by the paternal hand of an all-benevolent Providence. In cases of a criminal nature, before the ordinary tribunals, the insatiate rage for *news* which infects the present age, has led those persons whose trade and whose interest it is to gratify it, to violate one of the first principles of distributive justice, by the publication of the *ex-parte* examinations of witnesses for the prosecution before magistrates, who, it is well known, can only examine the evidence for the prosecution, and

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* See Mr. Fullarton's "*Refutation*," p. 16.

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from thence judge whether there be circumstances of suspicion, or of fact, sufficiently strong to send the party accused before a Grand Jury. It would be an insult to the understanding of rational beings to *argue* this point, for the purpose of proving the gross impropriety and injustice of publishing the substance of such examinations. That description of men of which Petty Juries in this country are generally composed, frequent either the coffee-house or the ale-house, in order to read the news of the day; for a newspaper has become as much a *necessary* in these *factitious* times, as meat and drink, and much more so than a Prayer-book or a Bible. Here, then, they read these partial accounts, not always, and indeed seldom, reported with accuracy, but mostly accompanied with such comments and animadversions as the prejudices of the reporter may suggest. It is almost needless to say, that men of the description to which we advert, take every thing for gospel which they read in the newspapers; and thus they imbibe the sentiments of the reporters; or, at all events, if the report be faithful, they contract, from such partial accounts, a prejudice against the person accused, which certainly incapacitates them, *morally* speaking, from discharging their duty as jurymen. Under such circumstances, a prisoner is deprived of that to which every British subject is entitled, a *fair* and *impartial* trial. The *conclusion* is so obvious, that it is needless to pursue our suggestions farther. It becomes then the right, and often the duty, of a person accused, who has been subjected to the injustice of such attempts, to endeavour, by his own statements and arguments, to counteract their effects on the minds of those who are to sit in judgment upon him, by removing the impressions which they have been led to entertain. But even this remedy is extremely inadequate, because the accusations go forth stamped with the authority of a judicial proceeding, while the defence bears no such character, but is exposed to the suspicion of equivocation and perversion.

In cases of prosecution by the House of Commons, a public appeal to the justice of the judges and of the country is still more indispensably necessary, because, by the connivance of that House in a constant and systematic violation of its own order, all its debates are published and circulated with rapidity throughout the realm. In such cases too, it often happens that the charges are not examined with that coolness, soberness, and solemnity which ought to characterize every proceeding of a *judicial* nature. We have not unfrequently seen such inquiries by *former* Houses of Commons, originating in personal pique, or in party malignity; the shrivelled fruit of disappointed ambition; sometimes having for their sole object the destruction of a statesman's character, for the interested purpose of overthrowing an administration of which he formed an essential part, that the accusers might obtain power and emolument for themselves; and mostly conducted with that intemperance, indecorous invective, and abuse, which marked the impure source whence the accusations sprang. Happily for the country, the public virtue, patriotism, and consistency of the *present* House of Commons, preclude the possibility of suspicions of

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this nature attaching to any of its prosecutions, while they call for the unreserved and undivided applause and confidence of the nation. We are, however, surprised that even this House of Commons should not feel the necessity of enforcing its standing order, for clearing the galleries, when they debate the propriety of bringing any individual to trial. The publication of their debates on such subjects, they must know, must be highly prejudicial to the party accused, and, in the event of his acquittal, what reparation could they possibly make? In such event, they would certainly acknowledge that it would have been more wise and proper not to have suffered the publication of their charges, and of their animadversions upon them. The only means, then, of counteracting the dangerous prejudice imbibed in such cases, is an appeal to the nation, through the medium of the press. Hence it is, that what cannot be defended in the abstract, in principle, has become necessary, by adventitious circumstances to self-preservation.

Our author begins his address with a remark, the truth of which must strike every reader of common observation most forcibly.

"It is a little singular, that in the representations of the drama our sympathy is always called forth in favour of suffering rank, and we feel a desire to soften the misery of afflicted greatness. But in real life we appear to act on the reverse of this feeling; and are, for the most part, inclined to accelerate the fall of human power, and to exult in the condition of a man degraded from high state, and put down from the seat of authority. The obscure and feeble prisoner asks our compassion, and receives it; he solicits our aid to testify his innocence, and we lend our prompt exertion to his cause. But when crime is imputed to a man high in power, we withdraw ourselves, with something like a feeling of congratulation, to a distance, that we may behold him grappling with the foe; and, however undeserved the attack, we please ourselves with thinking that at least the pride of his stature will be humbled, and the ermine of his fame be spotted in the wrath and bitterness of the encounter.

"There is an odd perversity in human nature. To lead the bulk of mankind always and solely by just representations, is not practicable; but to mislead them by false representations, is matter of no difficulty. To inflame their passions, is easy; but to attempt wholly to remove their prejudice, is ploughing the rocks."

Certainly this strange inconsistency of conduct arises from the bad passions and propensities of man. In contemplating the fall of *past* greatness, the best feelings of his nature have their full scope, and they display themselves accordingly; but in a struggle with *existing* greatness, envy and other evil passions obtrude themselves, to the exclusion of his good feelings, and render him inhuman and unjust. Many other observations follow, equally just and equally appropriate to the immediate subject of discussion. The author wisely and strongly deprecates the introduction of party-spirit into a judicial inquiry, and professes, what he indeed manifests in every page, an inviolate attachment to the laws and constitution of his country. He considers the charges originally preferred by Mr. Whitbread, whom

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he styles the *arch accuser* of Lord Melville, in his introductory speech, *first*, with having applied the public money to other uses than those of the Navy, in contempt of an Act of Parliament; *secondly*, with conniving at a system of peculation in another, for whose conduct he was responsible; and, *thirdly*, but this charge is so *novel* in its nature, and urged in a way so truly curious, that we must give it in the orator's own words:

"There is still a third, on which I shall not insist very largely now, but which, IF *inquiry is instituted*, I shall feel myself most powerfully called on to support in this House. I mean here to allude to the strong *suspicion*, that the noble Lord himself was a participator in the system of peculation to which I have referred!!!"

The *soupçonné d'être suspect* of revolutionary France we never expected to hear adopted as a *charge* in a British House of Commons! But, *tempora mutantur, et* nos (we Englishmen) *mutamur in illis.* On the *first* of these charges, we formerly gave our opinion, in our review of Mr. Macleod's pamphlet on the subject. On the second, our author most particularly observes,

"When it is considered that no loss has been sustained by the public; that not one shilling of the public money passing through the hands of the Paymaster has been in any way embezzled; no, nor even the slightest delay or interruption occasioned in any one official payment; is it not natural that we should pause here, and ask where we are to find this *system of peculation?* No instance is produced, no act is in proof, real or pretended. What! public plunder, and not a sixpence purloined!! A system of robbery without a single theft!! I will not here inquire in what this prosecution originated, whether in the selfish purposes of party, or a cool sense of justice. I am addressing myself to the public; they will judge, they will perceive how it is conducted, and the *manner* will furnish a key to the *motive*."

We suspect that Mr. Whitbread, in this case, made use of hard words, of which he did not know the meaning. If he had submitted to the necessary trouble of referring to his dictionary, he would have learned that *peculation* is "*robbery* of the public, *theft* of public money," and any clerk in an attorney's office would have informed him, that where no *property* has been lost, there can have been no *robbery* committed. The loss of *property* is the very essence, the *sine quâ non* of a *theft* or *felony!*

In our last Number (p. 431), we took occasion to call on Mr. Whitbread (and we will tell this gentleman that, as one of the representatives of the people of England, we, one of that people, have a *right* so to call upon him), to remove a false impression to which the report of his speech in the newspapers had given rise, by a plain statement of this fact—that not one shilling of the public money has remained unaccounted for by Lord Melville; and that not one sixpence of the public money has, by his Lordship, or Mr. Trotter himself,

himself, been lost to the public. Since that time we have heard it maintained, and that too by a *Magistrate*, by a man whose duty it is to investigate before he decides, and not to substitute newspaper reports for either *moral* or *legal* proofs, that the 10,000l. to which we there more particularly referred, was never accounted for by Lord Melville, and was actually lost to the public. We repeat, then, that it is the bounden duty of Mr. Whitbread to explain the fact as it is; for, although he be not responsible for the misrepresentation of his speeches in the papers, he is *morally* responsible, as a man of honour, and as a member of parliament, for the consequences of such misrepresentation, of which he has been the innocent cause, and to which his *silence* may be naturally enough considered as affording a sanction. Be that as it may, this *wicked and diabolical* falsehood has been circulated through the country, by the newspapers, to the prejudice of a nobleman, who is now upon his trial for high crimes and misdemeanours. That writer, who, knowing this, does not contribute his efforts to expose it, may be a *prudent*, but cannot be an *honest* man.

On the third *charge*, as Mr. Whitbread most ridiculously called it, the author's remarks are unanswerable.

"This serious, but unsupported accusation, leads to what Mr. Whitbread calls a third charge, which is this:—that a suspicion arises that he was a participator in *that system*. If such a system, of which no evidence has appeared, had been proved to exist; if Lord Melville, too, had appeared to have been an accomplice, then the charge of participation might, and certainly ought to have been brought forward. But that a *suspicion* should take the place of a *charge*, and this too grounded on a charge on a report which negatives the fact, is a novelty in criminal jurisprudence. In the regular administration of justice, the inquiry precedes the charge; one is surprized, therefore, to behold an accuser press forward with a *charge*, which, if an inquiry is instituted, he means to support. Such language savours too strongly of premeditated persecution; we cannot but lament that the zeal of party should so often hurry men beyond the limits which their own integrity would prescribe."

"Your *ifs*" have been, heretofore, considered as wonderful *peace-makers*; but now, in this revolutionary age, it seems a different province is assigned them, and they are to be enlisted in the service of party-prosecution. Thank Heaven, this is the *first* instance, within our knowledge, in which *accusation* has preceded *inquiry*, and, for the sake of justice, and for the honour of our country, we trust it will be the *last*.

Quotations are given from the speeches of that illustrious statesman, Mr. Pitt (*illustrious*, because his *integrity* was equal to his *talents*, unrivalled as these unquestionably were), to shew the precipitation and the inaccuracy of the Commissioners, on whose Reports these charges were professedly founded. Mr. Pitt perceived, and enforced the necessity of farther inquiry, before the House should come to any decision

sion on the subject. But, as if determined to set all the customary modes of proceeding at defiance, and to become the servile imitators of Mr. Whitbread—Will posterity believe the fact? they resolved to make no inquiry, but to come to an immediate decision, or rather to suffer *condemnation* to precede *trial!* How could honourable, conscientious men, be led to act in a manner so incompatible with the first principles of justice? Mr. Canning, too, who, in integrity and talents honourably follows the steps of Mr. Pitt, placed the question at issue in so plain and perspicuous a point of view, that none but the most wilful obstinacy, or intellectual blindness itself, could possibly mistake it. He proved, that every Treasurer of the Navy *must* be guilty of a violation of the Act, unless he suffered the whole business of the payment of naval services to stand still. If the Act were *literally* complied with, every claimant, however small his demand, and there are hundreds under *twenty shillings*, must be paid by a specific draft on the Bank. The man who can gravely contend that such was the intention of the legislature, pronounces a libel on our legislators, by supposing them devoid of common sense, or else actuated by a desire to interrupt, or rather to put a total stop to, a very important part of the public service; and, if such was not the intention, it follows of necessity, that when a call is legally made, by vouchers from the different offices for a certain sum of money, that sum must be drawn from the Bank, and lodged *somewhere*, till the different claimants call for payment. The accusers of Lord Melville say, it should be locked up in an iron chest at the Navy Office. Lord Melville himself thinks it was full as safe at Mr. Coutts's, the banker; and this is the mighty difference between them; this is the *horrible system of peculation*, which has been thundered in our ears, and crammed down our throats—*usque ad nauseam!* If a million of money, in bank notes, were locked up in an iron chest, and many hundreds of creditors were to call at different times for small *fractional* sums, how many clerks would it require to pay them, and to get change for that purpose? Whereas when the money is lodged at a banker's, there is no trouble whatever; a draft is given for the precise sum, and the business is at an end. What wholesale *peculators* must all bankers be considered, according to the novel sense of the word *peculation*.

Mr. Fox, in pressing the House to an immediate decision, with all the spirit of a partisan, draws a distinction between cases to which the charge of moral turpitude attach, and those which are only criminal by being acts of disobedience to the law, among which last description of offences he classes Lord Melville's, and thereby totally exculpates him from the charge of moral turpitude, which Mr. Whitbread laboured most vehemently to fix upon his Lordship. The difference between the *mala per se*, and the *mala prohibita* is known to every student; but with all Mr. Fox's acuteness, by his perseverance in contending for the most rigid adherence to the letter of the law, he has subjected himself to a dilemma whence he cannot possibly extricate himself. The author (in p. 18), presses this upon him with irresistible

irresistible force. Mr. Whitbread, it must not be forgotten, while Mr. Fox exculpated Lord Melville, as we have observed, from the charge of moral turpitude, was busily employed in ringing the changes on "crime—guilt—corruption—peculation," which were just as applicable to any part of his Lordship's conduct, as *malt*, *molasses*, *wormwood*, and *cocculus Indicus*. No, not for the whole value of Mr. Whitbread's brewery, would we have to reproach ourselves with such conduct as the newspapers have assigned to that gentleman. In commenting upon Lord Melville's actions, he was guilty, unless his speeches be egregiously mis-reported in the papers, of such gross perversion, as could only arise from the most inveterate prejudice, or the most incorrigible stupidity. As to the Commissioners, they seem to us, in many instances, not to have *understood* their duty.

Fully do we concur with the sentiments of this intelligent author, as expressed in the following passage:—

"I hold it to be the first duty of every man who comes forward to demand judgment against a fellow citizen, at the tribunal of his country, to place before those who are to be his judges, a plain unvarnished statement of the facts upon which their judgment is to be founded. When he has done this, he has acquitted himself of the whole of his task; it is their duty to inquire into the motives, and, with them, into the circumstances of aggravation, or extenuation, which are of the essence of the fact: without these they cannot tell what judgment to pronounce, and until these are fully in evidence, it is the duty of an accuser strictly to forbear from whatever might produce an undue bias. When he deviates from this duty, and utters the language of condemnation, he is placing himself in the seat of judgment, and pronouncing a verdict before the trial."

This is the voice of justice, of reason, and of law; forming an admirable contrast to the intemperate language, and unwarrantable assertions of Mr. Whitbread. The Commissioners appear to us to have betrayed the most consummate ignorance of their duty, in refusing to re-examine Lord Melville, when, after some reflection and inquiry, his Lordship was prepared to give them the fullest satisfaction on some important points, in respect of which they laboured under the grossest misconception. We cannot conceive it possible, that such Commissioners could be legally, or morally incapacitated, at any stage of their proceedings, from receiving *such* explanation; and, if not incapacitated, every consideration of justice called for its admission. These Commissioners, too, indulged themselves with a statement of causeless doubts, and unfounded conjectures, highly prejudicial to the reputation of Lord Melville, when a bare reference to a ledger would have satisfied their minds in a moment, and have proved that their suspicions were unjust. Suspicions, doubts and conjectures, are not the proper basis for a criminal proceeding. They suffice to justify inquiry; but they must have lost their original form and character, and have acquired the stamp and solidity of facts and proofs,

proofs, which they can only acquire by previous inquiry, before they can sanction any formal *accusation*, or lead to a *trial*.

"What would these accusers themselves say, were any man, contenting himself with mere conjecture and suspicion, to affirm that they were actuated, not by a zeal to serve the Public, but to harass the Minister: that their secret wish and aim was completely to disconnect Lord Melville, as they have done, from all official station and power, and thereby to embarrass the measures, and weaken the exertions of government, by depriving them of all aid which his political influence and ability had so long imparted; that the profit, whatever it might be, which Mr. Trotter might have derived from the public money, was a thing they cared not for, any further than that it might be made instrumental to their main design of criminating Lord Melville, of aspersing indirectly the integrity of Mr. Pitt, and impairing the strength of administration; that this was the concealed, but real aim; to this all their zeal of prosecution tended: and to this all their exertions, whether by votes of censure, of dismissal, or of impeachment, were subservient. I ask, would the accusers of Lord Melville be contented that such suspicions should be circulated as truth? Would not their language be—inquire, investigate, look into facts! Observe the temper, the moderation, the candour with which we have conducted ourselves, and then doubt our love of justice! Mark the tenderness with which we have throughout treated the known rectitude and integrity of Mr. Pitt, and then judge if we wished to fling suspicion on either! Attend to the accusations; behold with what exactness the evidence applies, and then discover, if you can, charges without documents, or assertions without proof! When we charge a system of peculation to have been practised, search for our statement of loss! Satisfy yourself by *inquiry*, as we have done, and before you arraign us, convert your conjecture into certainty, and your suspicions into facts! With this modest reproof, the MAN OF GUESS would retire!"

Our attention is forcibly directed, once more, to the conduct of Mr. Whitbread:

"The language every where employed by Mr. Whitbread, tends to impress the House and the public with the belief, that a secret system of peculation had been carried on by the joint management of Mr. Trotter and Lord Melville. On their examination before the Commissioners, 'instead of following the plain path,' says he, 'of integrity and honour, they profess total ignorance of DEFICIENCIES IN THE PUBLIC MONEY TO A VAST AMOUNT.' The same express intimation runs through the whole of his address; he winds up his accusation with an appeal urged upon the very ground of it; and urged, too, with as much confidence as if his assertions were facts. 'When he turned his eyes to the country gentlemen, those guardians of the public purse, he could not doubt of receiving their cordial support, in opposition to a principle of PECULATION, which had been SUCCESSFULLY PRACTISED ON THE PUBLIC OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR MANY YEARS, and that, too, by persons entrusted with the official conduct of its resources. If he looked to the officers of the army or navy, who composed part of that House, he knew there was not one of them who would vote in favour of A SYSTEM OF

CORRUPTION, such as had been practised by the persons against whom his inquiry was charged.' Would any man suspect, after hearing this strain of bold and bitter accusation, that an exact account of the receipt and expenditure of the public money, during the whole period of Lord Melville's treasuryship, testified that not a shilling of the public money had remained unaccounted for, or a single item of its application unexplained?—That Mr. Trotter had rendered an exact and faithful account of the whole sums that ever passed through his hands as paymaster; and had, on quitting the office, punctually paid over the balance to his successor?—That those were facts well known, that in the resolutions submitted to the House by Mr. Whitbread himself, not a fractional sum, however small, is stated to have been withheld, by fraud or otherwise, from the public service? Would not the resolutions have stated some loss or deficiency, either great or less, if, either by evidence or fair inference, they could have so done?

"This system of corruption; this long-practised peculation; these deficiencies in the public money to a vast amount; why were they stated when they never were proved—*when it was known they did not exist, and, therefore, never could be proved?* As if a multiplicity of charges were an accumulation of crimes?—As if to be accused were to be criminated, and to be arraigned were to be convicted?"

The Speaker, by his casting vote, it is known, prevented the *inquiry* proposed by Mr. Pitt; and by so doing has entailed upon himself such a weight of responsibility as, for worlds, *we* would not have to support!

"Do these, thus recorded, become the resolutions of the House of Commons? Lord Melville declared guilty by the votes of that House? In the language of common courtesy, the fact may be so; but, in the language of plain truth, the resolutions are put on the Journals by ONE MEMBER only of the House of Commons! He is pronounced guilty, by a *single vote* of that House!"

Let it not be argued, in answer to this, that the decision of the House was no more than the finding of a bill by a Grand Jury; because it remained for another tribunal to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the party accused. This would be a vain subterfuge, and a paltry evasion;—for be it remembered, that the House of Commons not only *decided* without *previous inquiry*, but actually *punished* without *trial*. Aye, and the punishment which they inflicted, too, was infinitely greater than could have been inflicted by the superior tribunal, had they found his Lordship guilty. For, in consequence of their address to the King, Lord Melville was deprived of the high situations which he held under the Crown, and had his name erased from his Majesty's Privy Council. Their address went still farther, and by this characterized the nature and temper of their proceedings better than any and than every other circumstance;—it prayed the King to "*dismiss him from his councils and presence* FOR EVER." The words are those moved by Mr. Whitbread.

"And

"And this motion concludes the very speech in which he declares his purpose of moving *at a future day* for a Committee of Inquiry to examine the GROUNDS OF THE IMPUTATION, and ASCERTAIN THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGE." So that here we see, by the acknowledgment of the accuser himself, that a man was accused without inquiry, and condemned and punished, upon a charge, *the truth of which had not been ascertained!!!* And this in England, too! and the popular cry is in favour of such conduct!—What times are these!—We heartily wish that every man in the kingdom would read, with coolness and impartiality, this sensible and dispassionate tract.—Before the publication of these comments, the fate of Lord Melville will be decided. It is before an honourable, and a just tribunal; and we have not a doubt of the event.—Meanwhile his Lordship, firm in conscious integrity, may exclaim, in the words of one of his present accusers, used on a very different occasion:

"To be the object of calumny and misrepresentation gives me uneasiness, it is true; but an uneasiness not wholly unmixed with pride and satisfaction, SINCE THE EXPERIENCE OF ALL AGES TEACHES US, THAT CALUMNY AND MISREPRESENTATION ARE FREQUENTLY THE MOST UNEQUIVOCAL TESTIMONIES OF THE ZEAL, AND POSSIBLY THE EFFECT, WITH WHICH HE AGAINST WHOM THEY ARE DIRECTED HAS SERVED THE PUBLIC."—*Mr. Fox's Letter to the Electors of Westminster.*

RELIGION.

The True Dependence and Duty of Man: being a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Norwich, upon the Thanksgiving Day, December 5, 1805, *for Lord Nelson's Victory, and published by request.* By the Reverend Lancaster Adkin, M. A. of Bene't College, Cambridge, and Rector of Belaugh, in Norfolk. 8vo. Pp. 24. 1s. Cambridge printed; Ostell, London. 1806.

WE hope that the good people, at whose *request* this sermon was published, perfectly *understood* it, when it was preached; and if they did, they have much the advantage of *us* in quickness of perception, and extent of comprehension. Without any thing objectionable, in point of doctrine, it is one of the most vague and declamatory discourses which have fallen under our notice. Our utmost attention has proved inadequate to trace the connexion between the different parts of it, or to descry the applicability of several of the numerous passages of scripture which are introduced into it, to the immediate subject of discussion. It is, in other respects, a most slovenly composition, full of incorrect phraseology, and containing many grammatical inaccuracies; two or three instances of which,

from *one* page, will suffice.—"It were a matter of needless, too minute inquiry, into the cause and means by which this was effected." This is a *complete* sentence, in page 9. In the same page we are told of the *elegant* words of Isaiah, an epithet borrowed, probably, from the *fashionable world*, or from the advertisement of some fashionable booby of an auctioneer, but here applied, for the first time, we suspect, to the sublime language of an inspired prophet. Having told us of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, he adds, "Deceived by false appearances we come to wrong conclusions; thence arise misfortunes and calamity." P. 9. Here suddenly quitting the *true* source of man's calamities, the corruption of his nature, the preacher invents a fictitious one, and imputes them to his *logical* defects, which no doubt, in the eye of a Cantab, are defects of the first importance, to his aptitude in drawing wrong deductions from false premises!! Again, in p. 9, "Uncertainty *and* dependence *is* (are) the consequence," &c. But we have done; to detect errors in language, though a necessary, is not a pleasant task, and therefore we hasten to dismiss it.

A Sermon on the late General Fast. 8vo. Pr. 26. 1s. Hatchard. 1806.

THE preacher takes a brief view of the superior advantages, both civil and religious, which Britons enjoy under their own excellent constitution, in order to show his congregation the value of the object for which they are contending, and the misery that would inevitably result from its loss. His notions on the subject are just, and they are expounded with perspicuity and judgment. The sermon is dedicated to that excellent divine, Dr. Rennell, whose interposition is requested for the removal of a grievance of which the preacher complains: this grievance is the omission of the *marginal readings* in the new church bible: and the omission of *one* (quere which?) of the prayers in the communion service, in the prayer book printed at one of the universities. These omissions certainly ought to be the subject of serious inquiry.

Prudence: A Sermon addressed to Young Clergymen. By the Reverend S. Partridge, F. S. A. Vicar of Boston, Lincoln. 8vo. Pr. 22. 1s. Rivingtons. 1805.

THIS sermon contains much useful advice, equally applicable, though not equally necessary, to old clergymen as to young. It relates to three points—*preaching—attention to their flocks*—and their own *manners and conduct*. On each of these many pertinent and judicious observations are offered, which cannot be too strictly attended to. Mr. Partridge acknowledges that much of his discourse was taken from Formey's *Christian Philosopher*.

A Sermon preached in Oxford Chapel, by Cavendish-square, on Thursday the 5th of December, 1805. By the Rev. David Evans, Assistant Minister of the said Chapel. 8vo. Pr. 36. Hatchard.

FROM the 15th verse of the 50th Psalm, Mr. Evans has derived the materials for a very sensible and judicious discourse; in which the true grounds

grounds of *thanksgiving*, and the proper means for obtaining the continued favour and protection of the Almighty, are clearly set forth. The relative situation of England and France, and the opposite characters of the sovereign of the one, and the usurper of the other, are pourtrayed with ability; and the whole discourse is highly creditable to the preacher.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. William Windham, on the Subject of exercising Volunteers on the Sabbath Day. By a Lord of Parliament. Pp. 23. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

WHEN we first commenced our literary labours, we laid it down as a principle from which we determined never to deviate, that the learning, the knowledge, the zeal we possessed, however they might be appreciated by our readers, should be uniformly directed to the support of the Church, and the preservation of the State. From that principle we have not, in one single instance, deviated; and we have the satisfaction of knowing, from incontrovertible evidence, that our exertions have been by no means unsuccessful. According as the Established Church flourishes and is supported, according as it diffuses knowledge and impresses virtue; in the same degree is the Constitution of the country firm and immoveable.—Whatever, therefore, tends to render the members of the establishment more enlightened in their minds, and exemplary in their conduct, has a proportionate effect in preserving obedience, and establishing order.—Under the influence of such persuasion we read the publication before us, and without pretending to know the author, who probably may be what he styles himself, a Lord of Parliament, we unequivocally pronounce that his reasoning is sound, and his conclusions are just. We with him are convinced, that Sunday drilling has a most pernicious effect on the morals and the principles, not only of the men, but of the officers likewise: it leads the former to drunkenness and debauchery; the latter, to profaneness and infidelity; it destroys in these two descriptions of people the sense both of moral and religious obligation; and threatens to give to the lower and middling orders of society, a character far from congenial to their station and habits of life.

We felt considerable interest in reading this pamphlet. It is worthy of its author, who writes at once like a gentleman, a Christian, and a scholar. He addresses Mr. Windham in the following sensible manner:

"Before you proceed to obtain the final sanction of Parliament to your proposed regulations, suffer one, who on Christian principles is a humble worshipper of Almighty God, to intreat you with much importunity, yet with great respect and deference, and to request your interposition and assistance in a case, very serious in its nature, and considerable in its magnitude.

"The point to which with so much earnestness you are besought to give your attention and aid is, MAINTAINING DUE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH. It has been the practice for some few late years, to call out the volunteers on the Sabbath-day, and on that day train them to arms.—When this deviation from the legal and religious usage of keeping holy the Sabbath-day first commenced, it was justified by NECESSITY. But the use of arms is now well understood by our people: superseded, therefore, is the necessity of violating the legal and religious sanctity of the Sab-

bath; and, as the necessity for so doing has ceased, prevented for the future should be the practice. And it is, Sir, in your power, to be very instrumental in preventing that practice. You intend calling out the lower orders of the people six-and-twenty days in every year, and giving every man a shilling on every day of his being exercised in arms. Introduce into your Bill but these words:—*Provided alway, that Sunday shall not be one of those days, unless the Volunteers shall be actually embodied for six-and-twenty successive days, in which case they shall on Sundays receive a shilling, but be as much exempt from exercise as his Majesty's regular forces;* introduce but these words, and the reform will of course ensue.

"Sir, with the observance of the Sabbath is connected national prosperity, to a degree far beyond what is commonly conceived by superficial observers. For, what is the foundation of that national prosperity which shall be real and durable? It is, universality of virtuous principle throughout the community. You, who are deeply read in ancient learning, must have seen the truth of that remark confirmed by numerous examples in the states of antiquity. And what in this country is the source from which in past years has already flowed, and from which, we trust, through successive generations, will continue to be diffused, virtuous principle?—it is from observance of the Sabbath."

Again:—"Who then, that knows how important it is to stamp deeply on the mind, conviction of God's omnipresence and omniscience, would, by the gaudy allurements of parade, and the active scenery of evolutions, seducing some, and, by pecuniary advantages, enticing others; who would discourage, who would tempt either the higher or the lower orders of the people from religious worship on the Sabbath-day, and thus weaken that only solid ground on which we can rest entire in all trials, and under all difficulties, the confident assurance that God is our witness, and will be our rewarder or punisher? Who then, that knows how important it is that good morals should prevail in society, would discourage, would tempt either the higher or the lower orders of people from attending public preaching, and would thus leave the one to forgetfulness of duty, and consign the other to ignorance of what they should do?"

Every part is equally excellent. We could wish it to be printed at a very low price for distribution. We are persuaded that the author would not be disappointed in the effect. All the wise and the good among the Volunteers, and the people *en masse*, would, we doubt not, be influenced by it; the one would cease, and the other would refuse to bear *arms on the Lord's Day*. May the effect be speedy and universal!

Observations on the Plan for Training the People to the Use of Arms; with Reference to the Subject of Sunday Drilling. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. Pp. 36. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

THE subject of this publication is the same as that of the preceding. The two authors have displayed great piety and judgment. Mr. Gisborne's reasoning is sound and perspicuous. We recommend this tract, with equal praise, to general perusal. It deserves, and, we hope, will receive it. Mr. Gisborne has long been distinguished as an author; and this publication will not depreciate his character; founded, as it is,

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in good sense, supported by solid arguments, and enlivened with appeals which find their way to the heart; it will, on the contrary, add to his well-earned fame.

"The number of Sabbaths," says Mr. Gisborne, "to be needlessly perverted from their sacred designation, during the twenty-six days of exercise now proposed, would be comparatively small. Yet were the principle of Sunday drilling to be recognized in the pending Bill, that number would of course enlarge itself in proportion to every future extension of the period of exercise, which events may render expedient, or caution may imagine to be desirable.

"The former measure was regarded as in its nature temporary: the intended plan must be permanent. To incorporate Sunday drilling into such a system is, so far as the act of man can avail, to establish it from generation to generation!

"The former Act, in its practical effect, comprised but a small part of our population; the present Act will include the whole. The former Act invited Volunteers to stand forward and array themselves; the present Act proclaims a melancholy, but, I fear, certain truth, that, with some obvious exceptions, every Briton who can bear arms must be trained to arms. Under the former Act, Sunday-drilling was in many places unknown; but now the evil, if introduced, is to be brought home every where. The evil is to be pressed upon every man. The immediate mischief is to extend to every man. And what if it be said, that there shall be no compulsion; that those who may not approve of military exercise on Sunday shall be at liberty to decline attendance on that day at the drill? To hold forth an option of sinning, and the needless use of the Lord's Day for military purpose, is sinful; to hold forth such an option is wickedness."

The following eloquent observations demand the most serious reflections: "Destroy the Sabbath and you destroy religion; destroy religion and you destroy morals, property, ranks, parliaments, and thrones. In combating the tremendous power up-raised by the Revolutions of France, will you enter the track by which Revolutionary France has advanced through anarchy to slavery? To abrogate the Sabbath was one of the first steps in her progress. Imitate her conduct, and you approach her calamities. To infringe, without over-ruling necessity, the sacred rest of the Lord's Day, is to introduce universal relaxation of principle. Will not the peasant esteem the housing of his little harvest, or the timely sowing of his seed, a higher and nearer interest than any benefits which he will discern as results of the drill? How pernicious also, in the judgment of every serious Christian, are the consequences of disturbing by military exercises the calm composure of soul, the devout meditation, the spiritual affections, which the Sabbath is designed to promote and cherish as essential to the fulfilment of the duties and to the attainment of the blessings of the Day."

We cannot resist the satisfaction of quoting the conclusion. "When the former Act was in its progress through the House of Commons, some of the Members did not hesitate to declare, that if military exercises on a Sunday were required from the people of Scotland, military force must compel attendance. A noble testimony to the feelings of our Northern brethren! But did it affix no stigma upon ours? The feelings of the Scottish nation

the Legislature respected. Will it not equally respect the feelings of the numbers of pious men in all ranks in the Southern part of our Island, which have been deeply wounded by the scenes presented to them on the Sunday, and by the consequences of those exhibitions? To one class of our Legislators in particular we turn our eyes. To our PRELATES singly and collectively we look for private remonstrance and public opposition against every attempt, if attempts should from any quarter be made, to continue or to tolerate the profanation of the Sabbath. If, when that profanation was first proposed, age had not already laid its numbing hand on a venerable prelate, now no more; if the advanced season of the year had not already summoned many other bishops to their dioceses, the evil, it is possible, would have been prevented. In these respects we are now more fortunate. May the exertions of our prelates on this occasion, for the glory of God, and the best interests of Englishmen, be conscientious, zealous, and persevering! May they be crowned with merited success!"

The Order for the Visitation of the Sick, from the Book of Common Prayer; interspersed with Prayers, Exhortations, and Interrogatories: taken from different Authors; together with some Observations and Directions which may be useful towards a due performance of that important Duty; designed for the four first Visits. With an Appendix, containing a few Prayers, which may, according to different Circumstances, be profitably used by the Sick themselves. By Richard Mant, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Southampton, and of Fonthill Bishops, Wilts. Pp. 106. Price 2s. Rivingtons.

THIS judicious division of the order, for the visitation of the sick, by Dr. Mant, has afforded us the highest satisfaction in the perusal. The office in the Prayer-book is divided into four parts or visits; in each of which he introduces such questions and observations as will be highly serviceable more especially to a young clergyman, and will greatly conduce to the comfort of the sick person. Many divines, when they are first ordained, are at a loss how to conduct themselves in a sick room; they feel a desire to address the person they are called upon to visit; but recollecting their youth, and being probably modest and diffident, they are scarcely able, particularly when there are a few friends or neighbours assembled. With Dr. Mant's Tract in his hand, the most inexperienced will find topics of discourse, such as are becoming him to use, and such as the state of his parishioner may demand. A bed of sickness exhibits at the best a very melancholy prospect: it suggests, however, many serious thoughts, and demands from a pastor the most circumspect, attentive, and obliging behaviour. The heart of the learned Editor was, we are persuaded, impressed with these sentiments, whilst he was preparing this very useful work for the assistance of his reverend brethren. Dr. Mant has exercised great judgment; and the thanks of the clergy are due to him for his excellent performance. But we would not confine this valuable manual to the clergy; we would wish to see it a family book. It contains many pious prayers, and people in health, by a serious perusal of it, may learn what may be their comforts on the bed of sickness, and what their support in the hour of death. Dr. Mant is, we believe, a very exemplary clergyman, and is pre-eminently distinguished by a diligent and conscientious discharge of the several duties of his profession in a populous and respectable parish.

EDUCA-

EDUCATION.

The Greek-English Derivative Dictionary; shewing in English Characters the Greek Originals of such Words in the English Language as are derived from the Greek; and comprising correct Explanations, from the most approved Lexicographers, of the Meanings of each Word. Written and compiled principally with the View of enabling the English Scholar, who may be unacquainted with the Greek Characters, to acquire a more familiar and extensive Knowledge of his Language, by being made conversant with the Greek Originals, whence it is in great part derived. By William Burke. 4s. 6d. Johnson. 1806.

MR. BURKE tells us this book was "*written* and compiled." Surely it must have been compiled before it was written. It is intended for the "use of those who may be unacquainted with the Greek characters." The Greek characters may be learned in four-and-twenty hours. But the Greek being turned into English characters, English readers may in this dictionary become "conversant with the Greek originals." This mode of teaching a language, of which one does not so much as know a letter, by means of a dictionary, and that too only a dictionary of scraps, is a singular design! We had imagined that it was not possible to burlesque literature and the business of book-making more successfully than had been done by Mr. John Walker, in his *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of Greek, Latin and Scripture proper Names*, and other publications*; but Mr. Burke's ingeniousness in the way of burlesque far exceeds that of Mr. Walker.

Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language. By David Booth. Pp. 168. Price, in boards, 4s. 6d. Johnson, and Vernor and Hood.

MR. BOOTH announces the general principle on which he offers this Introduction to the world, in a quotation from a French book, entitled, "*L'Art de Penser*," importing that "it were to be wished that the first editions of books should not be considered as any other than rude sketches, proposed by authors to men of letters, in order to sound their sentiments concerning them," by way of motto on his title page. In an Advertisement, dated at Newburgh, in Fife, November 5, 1805, he informs us, that in December 1804, he had published "a Prospectus of an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language." In announcing his plan, it was proposed to arrange the vocables into classes; beginning with the explanation of the root, and proceeding with its compounds. The composition of English words presents a considerable degree of regularity. The signification of a primitive is varied by the addition of an extensive list of *prefixes* and *terminations*, such as *ad*, *con*, sub. *ary*, *ation*, *ment*, &c.

* For an account of which, see this Review for November last.

These

These are words as susceptible of definition as any other, but their explanation, or how they modify the original idea, if given wherever they occur, would serve only to swell the work by useless tautology; and it was therefore proposed to comprehend their definitions with a grammatical sketch of the language in an introduction. Circumstances having hitherto retarded the publication of the dictionary, and rendered the period of its appearance uncertain, the Introduction is now offered to the public; which Introduction, having a separate title, may be considered, either as an independent work, or as an advanced part of that of which it is the harbinger In the present work, our author treats of the probable origin of grammar, the difference of languages, causes of the complexity of their structure, composition of words, their grammatical arrangement, nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, participles, pronouns, and articles.

Having thus given an account of the different divisions of words, and found that the whole may be classed under the three heads of names, qualities, and actions; or, nouns, adjectives, and verbs, he might now, he observes, proceed to the prosecution of the plan of his dictionary, which is to attempt an explanation of the simple words; and along with every such explanation, to note its various compounds, and to mark the addition to the original idea, which every *prefix* or *termination* exhibits.

Previously, however, in observing these compounds, a system of regularity presents itself, which, if properly attended to, may in a material degree shorten his future labours. The particles, which alter the form of the primitive word, are not added to one root alone, but many. "And," says he, "if we can fix their meaning applicable to a single case, the explanation will be the same, in whatever combinations they may be found. Should we discover that a particular termination or prefix has a certain definitive signification; and if it be found attached to a variety of simple words, that signification once determined, may be referred to in every case where it shall occur, and will save the trouble of unnecessary repetition. We shall therefore examine the different compositions of words with each of the affixes, as far as they possess sufficient uniformity to render the examination useful to our designs."

The most general affixes are the plural number, usually formed by the addition of (*s*) formerly spelt *es*, or *is*; *time* or *tide*, which was formerly synonymous with *time*, as Whitsun-*tide*, Martinmas-*tide*, Noon-*tide*, &c. The regular recurrence and similarity of the tides may have suggested the idea of using the word as indicative of *multitude of the same kind*, and a word denoting these changes of the sea may have given birth to the plural terminations. The particle *ce*, anciently spelt *es*, forms a termination in several words, and has the signification of *time*; thus, once, twice, and thrice, are equivalent to one *time*, two *times*, and three *times*. Another mark of plurality is *en*, as in *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, &c. This termination was formerly much more common than now, as *housen* for *houses*, *eyen* for *eyes*, *foxen* for *foxes*, and *shoen* for *shoes*, &c. Having gone through various other uses or applications of *en*, in verbs as well as nouns, he proceeds, after a few words on the nature of *cases*, as the *nominative*, *genitive*, &c. to speak of the affixes *off* and *of*, *an*, *in* or *ine*, and *ana*, as *matin*, *serpentine*, *Johnsoniana*, &c. But we are led by the pleasure we feel in following this ingenious and original author—original on a beaten yet still fertile field—beyond our limits. Such of our readers as have a taste for disquisitions

disquisitions of this kind, will find a high degree of entertainment, as well as information, in following his observations on the prefixes and terminations of the English tongue, and on the derivation or etymology of words, through the whole of his book. What he has observed of AFFIXES, comprehending prefixes and terminations, is really most ingenious and important. Mr. Booth is an adept both in languages and universal or philosophical grammar, in which, though he admits there is a general analogy in language or words, corresponding to ideas, which are the reflected images of nature, and the operations and abstractions of the mind, and so far approves the system of Mr. Harris; yet on the whole, he approves more of that of Mr. Horne Tooke. Here is a great mass of excellent matter compressed in this learned and ingenious publication, into a wonderfully small space, without obscurity. The style is every where unaffected, perspicuous, proper, and plain; such as beseems a didactic work. And, though elegance or ornament are not studied, it is distinguished by an elegant brevity, which could arise from nothing less than a head truly fitted for abstract science, and a comprehensive and clear view of his subject.

This gentleman, we understand, has occupied for some time, and now occupies, the humble and obscure station of schoolmaster at Newburgh; the population of which town, with the whole parish, does not, according to Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, exceed 1664. It is, however, the *res Angusta domi* that we regret, which must put it out of his power to pursue to the best advantage the natural bent of his genius, not either the humility or obscurity of his station. His office is both respectable and important, and the obscurity of his abode would be not a litile illuminaied by his genius, if it should meet, as we would fain hope, from the specimen before us, it will, with due encouragement.

POLITICS.

Observations on the American Intercourse Bill; and on the Necessity of adhering strictly to the Navigation Laws of Great Britain, in order to protect the Shipping, Landed, and Manufacturing Interests of the United Kingdom, from the ruinous Consequences which will result from any farther Concessions to Neutral Nations. In a Letter addressed to Lord Holland. 8vo. PP. 20. 6d. Richardsons. 1806.

THESE brief observations are, avowedly, only preliminary to a farther and full discussion of one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the country can be directed. It were superfluous to observe, that we are principally indebted for our maritime superiority, and consequently for our political greatness, if not for our national independence, to that wise code of laws, known by the name of the Navigation Laws. Any attempt, therefore, to infringe, in the smallest degree, upon the salutary provisions of such a code, must of course be viewed with extreme jealousy; the person who makes such attempt should be deeply impressed with the conviction, that nothing but imperious necessity can possibly

possibly justify the measure: and it is his duty previously to make out such a case of necessity. On such questions, one party contend for a strict adherence to that ancient maxim—*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*; while, by the other, it is maintained that we are indebted to constant innovations for the degree of perfection to which our Constitution has attained. But the memorable Declaration of the Barons cannot be so construed as to preclude the possibility of improvement, or the enactment of such laws as new times, and new circumstances, call for; it means only, that the great fabric of the Constitution should remain inviolate, secured from every attack; and that all new laws should have for their object its preservation, protection, strength and security. *Innovation*, therefore, is a wrong term to apply to such laws; while they who use it may, by weakening the principle of *adherence*, and promoting the facility of *change*, render it an agent of the most formidable and most dangerous nature.

Whether Lord Holland has made out such a case of necessity, as can alone justify such an infringement on our navigation laws as is proposed by his new Act, we are not prepared to decide. It has, we know, been contended by his Lordship, and other supporters of the measure, that the Act does nothing more than transfer the privilege of suspending the laws in question, under particular circumstances, from the Governors of our West India Islands to his Majesty's Ministers; and that it is much better that the power should be so vested *by law*, than that it should remain in its present state, subjecting those who exercise it to the necessity of applying to the legislature for an Act of *Indemnity*; while their opponents contend, that there is a material difference between an occasional connivance at an illegal Act justified by necessity, and a constant power given by law to commit such an Act. Certainly there is such a difference as, we should have thought, could not possibly have escaped the attention of the most careless observer. Are Lord Holland and his noble friends prepared to carry this principle to its full extent; and to say, that in all cases where an Act of Indemnity is necessary, it is better to provide by a law for the prevention of such necessity? If so, away with the most solid barriers of the Constitution—the Test and Corporation Acts, the perpetual violation of which render an Annual Bill of Indemnity necessary. So much for the question in the abstract; but it ought to be argued, like every other question, on its own merits, never losing sight, however, of the constitutional principle. The author of this Letter insists, that no necessity for such a measure does exist; and that it is pregnant with ruin to the shipping interest in particular, and to the commercial interests of this country in general. He refers to a Report of the Board of Trade in 1792, drawn up by the Earl of Liverpool, which, it seems, was moved for in the discussion of the Bill in question, but its production was opposed, and successfully, by Lord Holland. This is passing strange! When we consider his Lordship's invariable practice, from the very commencement of his political career to the present time, to insist on the necessity of producing all papers that would throw a light on the subject of discussion, and to reprobate the refusal of them, on whatever grounds; and, when we consider also, that if ever there were a question which called for the closest investigation, this was such a question; and if ever there were a paper moved for, the production of which could be attended with

no

no possible inconvenience, the Report of 1792 was such a paper! It is, however, in the press; and the public, therefore, will soon have an opportunity of ascertaining its relevancy and its importance. The author says:—

"The perusal of it will easily satisfy the mind of the most fastidious person—that there is *no necessity whatever* for the Bill in question; *that the Mother-country, and her remaining Colonies in America, are adequate* to the supply of the British West India Islands; and that the *shipping* of Great Britain and Ireland is *more* than *sufficient* to insure, at all times, and at *no increase of expence* to the planters, the carriage of such supply, and consequently there is no occasion to yield to America this lucrative branch of trade, which will *annually*, in the article of *freight only*, realize to Great Britain upwards of 250,000l."

Should this prove to be the case, the supporters of the Bill will stand without excuse; while the measure itself will be reprobated by every true friend to his country. This is no time for *concessions to Neutral Powers*; past concessions have been most injurious to our interests; further concessions will be ruinous to them; we must, however, be by no means understood as insinuating that this *will* prove to be the case; or as prejudging the main question on the Intercourse Bill itself. It is only as to the impolicy and danger of *concession*, in the abstract, that we speak with decision.

The Policy and Interest of Great Britain with respect to Malta, summarily considered. 8vo. Pr. 156. Hatchard. 1805.

THIS is a very able tract, and the author proves himself to be a complete master of the subject which he undertakes to discuss. He first takes a view of the political and commercial interests of this country, as affected by the possession of settlements in the Mediterranean, &c. shews what importance has ever been justly attached to the occupation of Gibraltar, which the Spaniards ever considered as "the eye of the kingdom," and "the key and the bulwark of its empire." All our Ministers, since the capture of that fortress in 1704, have been so well aware of this, that they have resisted every effort to wrest it from this country by negotiation; and have encountered every danger and difficulty sooner than resign it. Still a farther footing in the Mediterranean has ever been deemed necessary, in order to secure a refuge for our fleets in all seasons of the year, which Gibraltar cannot afford. Hence it has been generally the policy of our government, at the commencement of a war, to seize the Island of Minorca;—but both a strong garrison and a powerful fleet are necessary to secure that island against the efforts of a sudden attack, to which it is particularly exposed.

"But the fortunes of the late war, by a concurrence of causes the most unexpected and astonishing, have put Great Britain in absolute possession of another island; a rock, indeed, but which, placed in the very centre, and almost in the narrowest channel, of the Mediterranean; possessing a port in which the British navy might moor, and presenting a coast, impregnable, if but moderately defended, by any assault, guarding the whole of the Levant, and effectually controuling the naval movements of France in the East, in that sea, is—whether we consider it with relation to the political interests

interests of Europe, or with relation to our own naval and commercial interests, or with respect to its own local circumstances—absolutely singular and *one*, upon the surface of the globe—this island, this rock, is MALTA."

If any man doubt this fact, let him attend closely to the author's reasoning, and his doubt will be dispelled. For our own part, we have ever seen it in the same point of view in which the author presents it, and have no hesitation to state, that, in the present state of Europe, it would be an act of wise policy in the British Ministers, to annex Malta, irrevocably, to this realm; securing to the natives, who have claimed our protection, and solicited our sovereignty, their own religion, laws, and form of government. The three following positions are most incontrovertibly proved, by facts that cannot be questioned, and by arguments that cannot be confuted.

"1. That it is indispensably necessary that Great Britain should employ the most efficacious means that she can devise, to guard against the possibility of France ever again acquiring possession of Malta.

"2. That, consistently with that object, and in necessary course to its attainment, it is indispensable that Great Britain should establish the permanent presence of her power at some secure, and *insular*, position, within the Mediterranean.

"3. That the most simple and convenient, and, at the same time, the only certain and effectual, mode of attaining both these ends, is, that Great Britain should remain in possession of Malta."

The importance attached by France to our exclusion from the Mediterranean would, of itself, suffice to convince us of the absolute necessity of establishing such a footing there, as Malta, and Malta alone, can afford us.—"When England," said the Tyrant of Europe, in his Official Gazette of Jan. 1, 1805, "shall be convinced, that France *will never accept any other conditions than those of Amiens*, and will never consent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at her pleasure, *by appropriating* MALTA—England will then have arrived at pacific sentiments."—The answer to this insolent *fanfaronade*, should be—*England will* MAKE *France accept other conditions*, or *will wage eternal war with her*.—The Corsican's Minister, in April, 1803, giving the lie to his master, respecting the *motive* for insisting on the surrender of Malta, told Lord Whitworth—"that no consideration on earth would induce Buonaparte to consent to a concession in perpetuity of Malta, in any shape whatever; and that the re-establishment of the Order, was not *so much* the point to be discussed, as *that of suffering Great Britain to acquire* A POSSESSION WITHIN THE MEDITERRANEAN."

Thank Heaven, we are not reduced so low as to receive the law from such a ruffian usurper as Buonaparte;—the possession of a port in the Mediterranean depends not upon his *sufferance*;—but his ability to navigate that sea with a single vessel does depend upon OUR *sufferance*; we *have* acquired, by our arms, the possession in question; we hold it by the best of all titles, the non-existence of a lawful Sovereign, and the universal consent and desire of the people;—and, as we acquired, so will we *retain* it, in spite of the Imperial assassin, and all his armed banditti, by our sword.—The author's observations on this language of the French Government are much to the purpose:

"By this explicit declaration, our eyes are opened at once to see into the depth of the question. The real object of his policy is most clearly exposed

exposed before us. We are frankly and distinctly acquainted, that the alleged point of honour respecting the Treaty of Amiens was but a feint, and never any thing more than an ostensible reason for insisting upon the terms of the tenth article of that treaty; that the true and substantial reason why Buonaparte adhered so tenaciously to these terms was—not any delicacy about the interests of the Order, or the success of that article, but—a dread of the establishment of the British power in the Mediterranean; and an entire conviction, that if he could only effect the dislodgment of that power from Malta, its authority in the Mediterranean would not be very durable, nor very alarming to him.

"But, unless we are disposed to concede to Buonaparte his maxim, *pro jure voluntas*, *our* determination and *our* will are as good as *his*; and we may please to declare, with equal decision, though with far more right, what he declared upon his first obtaining possession of Malta—"It shall cost dear to those who shall dislodge us."

We shall conclude our account of this very able tract, with the impressive admonitions of the Roman orator to *his* countrymen on the subject of peace, which ought to be engraven on the minds of every Briton, at this momentous crisis of their fate:

"Ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, pacis semper auctor, semper laudator, pacem cum NAPOLEONE (M. Antonio) nolo.—Cur autem nolo? quia turpis est, quia periculosa, quia esse non potest.

"Nec ego pacem nolo, sed *pacis nomine bellum involutum* reformido. Quare si pace fruivolumus, bellum gerendum est; si bellum omittemus, pace numquam fruemar. Est autem vestri consilii, patres conscripti, in posterum *quam longissime* providere. Idcirco in hac custodia, et tanquam in specula, collocati estis, ut vacuum omni metu populum *Anglicanum* vestra vigilia et prospicientia redderetis. Turpe est summo concilio orbis terræ, præsertim *in re tam perspicua*, consilium intelligendi defuisse.

"Nolite igitur id velle, quod fieri non potest, et CAVETE, per Deos immortales! Patres conscripti, NE SPE PRÆSENTIS PACIS PERPETUAM PACEM AMITTATIS."—CICERO, Philipp. vii. 8, 9, 19, 25.

LAW.

The Trial of Richard Patch for the Wilful Murder of Isaac Blight, at Rotherhithe, on the 23d of September, 1805, at the Session-house, Newington, Surrey, on Saturday the 5th of April, 1806. Taken in Short-hand by Joseph Gurney and W. B. Gurney. 8vo. Pp. 200. 5s. M. Gurney, Holborn-hill. 1806.

THE writer of this article having been present at the trial can speak with decision on the great accuracy of this report of it, in which it appears to be given *verbatim*. Indeed it is no more than was to be expected, from the known and long-tried abilities of Messrs. Gurney in the very useful art of *brachygraphy*.

Mr. Garrow, in his masterly address to the jury, took occasion to reprobate

probate a practice, the evil of which is universally acknowledged, and yet, though the remedy be obvious, no one endeavours to apply it. On this subject we have frequently delivered our sentiments; and some remarks on the practice in question will be found in a preceding article.

"We have to lament," says Mr. Garrow, "(I wish I could flatter myself that this would be the last time in my professional life that I should have to make a similar complaint), that upon this melancholy and most important subject, there have been but too many details in the public prints.

"Gentlemen, I take the liberty of saying one word more. If you have had the misfortune, as but too probably you may, to have read, before it could have entered into the imagination of any one of you that you would be to pass as a juryman upon this trial, any account of this melancholy transaction; for God's sake do your best to dismiss it from your recollection, and bring yourselves to the pure consideration of the evidence alone. Permit me, too, to observe, that prejudice against the person accused is not the only mischief to be dreaded *from these dangerous and most improper and ill-timed publications*. There is another, against which I take the liberty of cautioning you—there is danger that, with the best intentions, you may suspect yourselves of an improper bias, and, because you may have heard something out of doors, a distrust of yourselves might lead to a failure to do your duty; you will not, I am persuaded, fall into such a fatal impropriety."

Our readers know that this was a case to be decided, like most charges of a similar nature, by *circumstantial* evidence; but it differed in one respect from other cases which are supported *entirely* by such evidence; for here there was *one* witness, who was in the house at the time when the murder was committed, who was even very near the spot when the pistol was fired, and who therefore was competent to give a positive testimony to the fact itself. If her testimony had corroborated the circumstantial evidence, there would have been an end to all doubt. But did it so? We thought it did not, at the time of the trial, and we still retain the same opinion. We allude to *Hester Kitchener*, Mr. Blight's servant, the material part of whose evidence we will extract. Our readers will observe, that in the evening when the murder was committed, Blight and Patch had been drinking together in the parlour, while the servant remained in the kitchen, which was separated from the parlour only by a very narrow passage; that is, on one *side* of this passage was the kitchen, and on the other the parlour; they will observe also, that the windows of the kitchen and parlour looked into the street or road, and the doors of both opened into the passage, nearly, but not quite, opposite to each other. The only way of going to the privy was by passing along this passage, into a small paved yard behind them, through the counting-house to the right, across another yard or place of some kind, at the extremity of which the privy was situated. The distance from the door of the parlour in which Blight sate to the door of the privy is *sixty-four feet*. The privy, be it observed, was situated behind the kitchen (on the *opposite* side of it from the parlour in question; and towards the street, in a line with the kitchen window, a store-room intervening, and with the parlour window, still farther from it. This brief explanation was necessary to render the evidence intelligible.

Patch came into the kitchen and asked for a candle.

"*Q.* Now

"*Q.* Now give us his own words?

"*A.* 'Hester, give me a candle: I have got a violent pain in my bowels.' I gave him the candle; he took the key of the counting-house off the dresser; he went out of the door; I heard him go to the counting-house; I heard the counting-house door open; and I heard him slam the counting-house door to, after him; and I heard him walk across the counting-house very quick.

"*Q.* Is there a lock to the counting-house door?

"*A.* If you fling it hard it sticks without locking. I heard him step into the privy, and I heard the privy-door slam to.

"*Q.* Have you observed whether, if you open that privy-door, and do not slam it, it will stand open or fall to?

"*A.* I never took that observation. The INSTANT *I heard the privy door I heard the report of a pistol.* My master came into the kitchen to me before I could get out of the kitchen; he came in; he came up to the dresser, and said (putting his hand to his side), 'Hester, I am a dead man.'"

She then screamed out—ran to the door, which she shut, and had got about half-way back to the parlour-door, when Patch knocked, and she let him in, his breeches being unbuttoned.

Now it appears to us, that if this woman's evidence be correct, that if, as she says, the *instant* she heard the privy-door slam she heard the report of the pistol, that pistol could not have been fired by Patch. The Judge, in summing up to the jury, thus animadverts on this evidence:

"Now, Gentlemen, a great deal depends upon the sense that shall be put upon the words that this woman used with respect to the time at which these things occurred. It has been truly observed, that there is nothing we are so little in the habit of, as measuring with any degree of correctness small portions of time. I am persuaded, if any one were to examine with a watch, which marks the seconds, how much longer a space of time a few seconds or a few minutes really are than people in general conceive them to be, they would be surprised; but in general, when we speak of a minute, two minutes, or an instant, we can hardly be understood to mean more than that it was a very short space of time; how short, it is impossible for us to say; therefore we must conceive this woman to mean, that a very short space of time elapsed between the noise of the privy-door and the report of the pistol. It will be for you to judge, whether, attending to the distance marked out, observing that there are several turnings to go through, and two or three apartments, that the door of the counting-house was to be unlocked, and he was to return again from the privy to the place where the wound was given, in that space of time which the witness represents, as elapsing between the shutting the privy-door and the firing the pistol, that time was or not sufficient for the purpose."

Certainly it is true, that we are not apt to measure time with any degree of correctness; and the observation applied to the recollection of any past event is apposite and just. But here, if the woman speaks truth, *no time did elapse; in the instant* the door was slammed to, the pistol was fired. The woman had, no doubt, been questioned on this subject very soon after the event; the murder was committed on the Monday night, and on the Wednesday morning she was examined before the Coroner, where, of course, she told the same story. She could not then, we think,

have been *mistaken*; nor does it appear to us that her words will admit of that latitude of interpretation which has been assigned to them. To state with accuracy the precise space of time which occurred between two events happening very soon after each other, is, we admit, a work of difficulty; but the case is widely different in respect of *two sounds* heard in the same instant, as it were, and impressed so strongly on the mind as the sounds in question must of necessity have been, by the dreadful circumstances attending them. Our conclusion then is, after much reflection, what it was on hearing the servant's evidence on the trial, that either *she* was perjured, or Patch did not fire the pistol. The circumstantial evidence was certainly very strong against him; and the Jury evidently did not give to the positive testimony of Kitchener, that weight and counter-acting influence which we ourselves attached to it; for, in *ten minutes*, they pronounced the verdict of—GUILTY.

MEDICINE.

The Medical Observer. No. I. Pp. 112. 2s. 6d. Highley. 1806.

THE design of the "Medical Observer" is to lay open the secrets of empirical impostors, by an examination of their respective medicines, "with a view to point out the dangerous consequences that must inevitably arise from their indiscriminate use, and also to expose the fraudulent and nefarious practices of advertising potent compositions, under fictitious names, indicating them to be of an innocent nature, in order to deceive the ignorant and unwary, and to tamper with the lives of their fellow-creatures: for it is a well-known fact, that *thousands* are annually sacrificed at the shrine of *fraud* and empiricism."

Such a design is highly praise-worthy; and, from the specimen of its execution now before us, we can assure our readers that the editors are extremely well-qualified for the accomplishment of the very useful object which they have in view. Indeed *empiricism* has reached to such an alarming height, in an age, professing, and, in many respects, *justly* professing, to be *enlightened*, as would reflect disgrace on the most credulous, most superstitious, and most uncivilized people. Quackery has become so complete a *system*, that the acquisition of a fortune, by the sale of a quack-medicine (no matter of what it is composed) is rendered a matter of as accurate calculation as any commercial enterprize whatever.—It is known, that a certain sum, expended in *advertisements* annually, will produce a certain revenue! There is not another nation in the known world who suffer themselves to be so miserably duped by ignorance and fraud. If the imposition were limited to the *purses* of the public, the injury would be but trifling; but, unhappily, many of these illegitimate objects of speculation are dreadfully pernicious in their effects upon the health of those who are so weak as to purchase them. Common sense, we should imagine, were alone sufficient to detect the impudent falsehood of a quack, who proclaims to the world that his medicine is equally good for diseases, different in their nature, their sources, and their symptoms,

toms, and which every apothecary's apprentice can tell him, require a different, and even an *opposite* treatment. Again, who is so profoundly ignorant as not to know, that the same medicine which may be properly administered to a man of one kind of constitution and habit of body, may be not only improper, but highly prejudicial to another man, whose constitution and habit of body are different. The *health* of men is of too much consequence to themselves and to society, to be exposed to the attacks of unprincipled empirics, or we should feel inclined to let them enjoy the fruits of their own folly, and to say—*Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*

This invaluable collection of empirical facts and observations ought to find its way into every family. The editors have torn the mask from the face of the daring empiric, and exposed him to public view in all his native deformity. Here the reader may see the *ingredients* of the different quack-medicines, with an account of their real *value*, and of their natural *effects*; and he will be enabled to form a tolerable estimate of the destruction produced by an indiscriminate, or injudicious use of them.—We do not, however, entirely agree with the intelligent editors, in their remarks on *James's Powders*; we believe they will find, on inquiry, that the pulvis antimonialis, of the London Pharmacopeia, has been tried by the army, and, notwithstanding the great saving resulting from the use of it, recourse has been again had to *James's Powders*, from a conviction (founded on experience) of their superior efficacy.

We take this opportunity to mention a curious fact. A gentleman, who conceived that *Daffy's Elixir* was a salutary medicine, resolved to prepare it himself; he accordingly bought the ingredients (according to the proper receipt which had been given to him), which cost him *seventeen shillings and one penny*; when he had made his elixir, he poured it into some of the bottles which had contained the very medicine itself, which he had before bought at a chemist's, at *two shillings* each, and it filled only *three* of them, and *half* of a *fourth*; so that it cost him (besides the labour) nearly *five shillings* a bottle, when it may be bought in the shops for *two shillings*. Hence it is evident, that all the expensive ingredients are omitted by those who make it for sale; and that it contains, in fact, little more than senna, Spanish juice, and a few of the warm seeds; and, of course, that, at two shillings per bottle, it yields an enormous profit!

We are sorry to see, among the prominent quacks of the day, a Clergyman of the Established Church, whose name is constantly exhibited in the daily papers, in advertisements that would do credit to the inventive genius of a lottery speculator. Surely, surely, this should not be endured!

There are some judicious and necessary hints in this little tract, to those who, thoughtlessly no doubt, and certainly very imprudently, lend the sanction of their names to quack medicines. If they were aware of the infinite mischief which such a sanction produces, they would, we are sure, shudder at the facility with which they have been led to afford it.

Though this work appears in the form of a *periodical* publication, we understand that it will be completed in one other number. The editors have done a great public service, and are entitled to public thanks.

THE DRAMA.

To Marry or Not to Marry; a Comedy; in Five Acts. By Mrs. Inchbald. 2s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1805.

THIS comedy possesses more merit than most of the modern dramas which come under our observation. The character of Hester is drawn with much dramatic skill, though we meet with a few slight aberrations from nature and consistency. The situations in which she is thrown with a man who determined never to marry, are highly interesting, and afford most excellent opportunities for good acting. With many beauties, it possesses great and glaring defects. It is singular that the authoress should, without any foresight, have dramatized the situation of Lord Melville with Mr. Whitbread; yet this she has done, or at least circumstances which directly bear on the political relation in which the latter gentleman stands with the former.

Who Wants a Guinea; a Comedy; in Five Acts. By George Colman the Younger. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Longman and Co. London. 1805.

THE dramas of the present day are all so much alike in character, that our opinion of one may fairly pass for that of another. To convey to our readers an idea of their different plots, would occupy as much room as copying the pieces; and even then we could not rely on being successful. Mr. Colman is, indisputably, a wit of no ordinary rank; and the smartness of his dialogue must, doubtless, keep an audience in good humour, in spite of the absurdities of the story. We will give our readers a short extract, exhibiting a rich old-clothe's-man, whom pity has induced to leave his shop to take care of itself, while he accompanies a poor female lodger to a housekeeper's place in the country.

"OLDSKIRT AND FANNY.

"*Oldskirt.* Well, I hadn't been out of the bills of mortality since I set up shop; and now we're in Yorkshire, a hundred and seventy miles from Whitechapel. This cross-lane is as boggy as Tothillfields, and as rough as Cranbourne-alley, pulled up for new paving.

"*Fanny.* We cannot be far from Mr. Torrent's now.

"*Oldskirt.* Far! we've waddled a good three miles of bad way since we left the stage at the corner of the high-road. Miss Fanny arn't you monstratiously tired?

"*Fanny.* Not in the least.

"*Oldskirt.* I'd carry the bundle for you myself; only, ten to one, I should tumble and daub it:

"*Fanny.* Indeed, I want no assistance; and the ploughman we just met says it is but half a mile farther to the manor-house.

"*Oldskirt.* At any rate, I'm glad we're out of the coach. Six inside—two squalling children in lap, and a pointer as big as a hog. At every jolt the sleepy quack doctor plump'd his head smack in the pit of my stomach; and when I popp'd my mouth out o'window to fetch breath, the

the long-legg'd Scotchman on the roof gave me a kick in the jaws with his heels.

" *Fanny*. But, my dear Sir, I—I have a favour to ask.

" *Oldskirt*. A favour!

" *Fanny*. Consider, I am going to Mr. Torrent's in a humble situation.

" *Oldskirt*. Aye, as housekeeper. You ought to have a palace of your own. If Fortune is not quite blind, I wish, for your sake, she'd send for some eye-water.

" *Fanny*. As it is, let me persuade you not to appear with me at the house.

" *Oldskirt*. What!

" *Fanny*. I only mean not immediately.

" *Oldskirt*. Oh, ho! I smell a rat! What, then, Miss Fanny, you're beginning to feel ashamed of Jonathan Oldskirt, the little remnant-seller, from the back of St. Clement's.

" *Fanny*. How can you fancy so?

" *Oldskirt*. Why, you are a gentlewoman born; and I suppose I am but a stiff-rump'd jockey to go to a grand house: the members of our club called me old dead-wig; and last week, when business took me a trot up Bond-street, a pert puppy in pantaloons asked me after my uncle Noah, and hoped all my relations were well in the ark. But I didn't think Miss Fanny would have turn'd up her nose at me neither.

" *Fanny*, Can you think me capable of—Sir, you have been my preserver.

" *Oldskirt*. I can see—'tis the way of the world—shake hands with a shoeblack when your boots are dirty, and kick him as soon as they're shined.

" *Fanny*. How can you wrong me so?

" *Oldskirt*. Pooh! What could have made me leave shop at sixes and sevens, but to see you well placed? I've been bump'd and bruised in the stage into as many colours as a tailor's book of patterns.—And, now we're within half a mile of the house, you are for shuffling me off in the middle of the mud. * * * * * * * * *
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" *Fanny*. Pray oblige me! pray be patient with me! To present myself in my new office with a person, determined as you are, to fix there for some days, would be thought presuming.

" *Oldskirt*. But, what the plague am I to do? Stick here in the dirt, like a skewer in a marrow-bone?

" *Fanny*. There appears to be a village to the left, yonder, scarcely a quarter of a mile distant.

" *Oldskirt*. I see a few chimneys, and a deuced deal of smoke.

" *Fanny*. No doubt you'll find an inn in the place; wait there till evening; then come to me. I shall then have spoken to Mr. Torrent concerning your care and kindness for me. 'Twill be better on both our accounts—indeed it will.

" *Oldskirt*. Ah! bless you, Miss Fanny, you can persuade me to any thing. But how will you get safe? We're so far from town, it must be monstrous dangerous.

" *Fanny*. Oh! I have no apprehensions.

" *Oldskirt*. Well, I see you're resolved and desperate. Heaven bless you!

you! This is a wild country for a Londoner! and somehow my mind misgives me, I shall never see you again.

" *Fanny, (smiling)*. There is no danger, believe me.

" *Oldskirt*. Farewell! *(going, returns)*, Miss Fanny, my will's in the left-hand pigeon-hole of my bureau, in the back room, up two pair of stairs. I've neither chick nor child; so I have made you sole executrix and legatee.—Jonathan Oldskirt may cut up richer than some people think. Heaven knows the depth of these mud lanes! I measure but five foot three; and if I happen to be missing, it will be but respectful to send somebody to dig for me.

" [*Exeunt severally.*"

MISCELLANIES.

The Conveniences, Principles, and Method of keeping Accounts with Bankers in the Country and in London; with accurate Tables adapted to the calculating of Interest Accounts with Ease and Dispatch, and to the discounting of Bills of Exchange, wherein the Table of Interest for One Day is extended to One Million Pounds, for calculating Interest Accounts on the Principle adopted by the London Bankers; also other useful and extensive Tables. To which is added, a concise and practical Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, including Bankers' Cash Notes and Checks. In two Parts By William Lowrie, Sheffield. 8vo. Pp. 308. Sheffield printed, Longman and Co. London. 1805.

THE mode of keeping *bankers accounts*, and of *calculating interest*, is a business so foreign from literary pursuits, and one with which, alas! we say it with a sigh of sorrow, literary men have so little to do, that there is not any one subject which they are so totally incompetent to discuss. But, to be serious, our readers will easily perceive, from the title page of this book, that it is a work of immense labour, and of proportionate *utility* too. Its excellence, however, depends on its *accuracy*; and, as far as our examination has gone, we are fully prepared to say, that Mr. Lowrie's production is most accurate.

Portable Mathematical Tables, containing Logarithms of Numbers, proportional Parts, artificial Sines and Tangents to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant, and a Table of square and cube Roots to No. 180. By Thomas Whiting, Master of Keppel-House Seminary. 12mo. 4s. Longman and Co.

IT has often been lamented that a neat set of portable mathematical tables could not be obtained; and this circumstance led Mr. Whiting to undertake the composition of such a set. In the performance of his task he has taken great pains, and submitted to great labour; he has consulted all the best tables now extant; and has employed various assistants, and, in short, has done every thing which human industry could do, to render

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these tables accurate. He was induced to add the tables of the natural sines and tangents, as being necessary for the solution of some of the problems contained in one of his former publications, entitled "*Select Exercises.*" That of square and cube roots, as one of general and obvious utility, was a proper companion for the others; and the whole form a neat, compact, and useful little volume.

The Genuine Art of Gauging made easy and familiar, exhibiting all the principal Methods actually practised by the Officers of His Majesty's Revenue of Excise and Customs; also the established Rules for finding the Areas and Contents of Stills, of Wash-Backs, by Ordinates, of Coppers, Cisterns, Casks, &c. either when full or part empty; with Brewers, and all other Utensils of an irregular Form, &c. and Instructions for gauging by the Callipers, as practised both in the Port of London and all the Out-ports. To which is added, the Method of ascertaining the Strength of Spirituous Liquors by the Hydrometer; with a Variety of Information on different Points connected with the Subject. A Work that will be found useful, not only to young Officers, Surveyors, and Supervisors of the Excise and Customs, but also to Auctioneers, Brewers, Brandy Merchants, Cyder Dealers, &c. Distillers, Glass Makers, Maltsters, Rectifiers, Soap Makers, Starch Makers, Sweet Makers, Victuallers, and Innkeepers; Vinegar Makers, Wine Merchants, &c. and more or less to Persons of every Description. By Peter Jonas, late Supervisor of Excise, and Author of the New Abridgement of the Laws of Excise. 8vo. Pp. 412. 9s. Dring and Page, Tooley-Street. 1806.

MOST of the books on gauging have been long out of print, and on this account alone a new publication upon that art had become necessary. Independently, too, of this consideration, of itself sufficient to induce any one competent to the task to undertake it; another powerful stimulus was afforded by the acknowledged want of a book in which, while the subject should be treated scientifically, the difficulties thrown in the way of young students, by the abstruseness of former publications, should be removed, and the mode of acquiring the necessary knowledge so simplified as to render it plain and easy of acquisition. Such simplification appears to have been the object of Mr. Jonas, who has laboured, and successfully we think, to render his book one of *practical utility*.

In order to facilitate the calculations of gauging, the author opens his work with an account of all the operations in decimals, with suitable examples, in a plain and easy way. He then lays down, with precision, the rules for extracting the square and cube roots, with the best mode of extracting the root of any power whatever. Here follows an accurate description of the different sliding rules, with instructions for using them. Mensuration succeeds, and thus, by a natural and gradual progress, the student is brought to the main object of the book, the practice of gauging in all its different branches. Many other subjects, however, are introduced, and much useful information, on various topics, is subjoined. The author is evidently a man of science, and combines great practical skill with extensive theoretical knowledge.

POETRY.

Poems. By James Montgomery. 12mo. 5s. Vernor and Hood.

THESE Poems, we understand, are written by the Editor of the Sheffield paper (the Iris). Many of them have appeared in our different Journals, particularly in the Courier, and are certainly very superior to the ephemeral productions that are generally found in such situations. The "Wanderer of Switzerland" is the first and principal poem. The author takes more credit to himself for the metre in which this poem is written than we are willing to cede to him. If he have succeeded, according to his preface, he has rendered himself immortal! "An heroic subject is celebrated in a lyric measure, on a dramatic plan." It is injured rather than aided, by being formed on "a dramatic plan." The "Wanderer" has to recount his story; and the interrogatories and comments of the "Shepherd" are frivolous and interruptive. The poem has many good stanzas; and, altogether, reflects credit on the principles and patriotism of the writer. The poem of the "Grave" is highly impressive, but the following is a very awkward personification:

"Hark! a strange sound affrights my ear;
My pulse—my brain runs wild,—I rave:
Ah! who art thou whose voice I hear?
'I am THE GRAVE!'"

The "OCEAN" is patriotic and poetical: the "Ode to the Volunteers," in the style of Southey, is an animating picture of English feelings and English fire. In "The Victory Won," we admire the following stanza:

"Spirit of Vengeance! rest;
Sweet Mercy cries, 'Forbear!'
She clasps the vanquish'd to her breast;
Thou wilt not pierce them there!"

We transcribe the following, which is novel in its design, and is executed with considerable felicity of expression.

"THE COMMON LOT.

"Once in the flight of ages past,
There liv'd a man;—and WHO WAS HE?
Mortal! howe'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembles thee.

"Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown;
His name hath perish'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone:

"That

" That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast;
His bliss and woe,—a smile, a tear;
——Oblivion hides the rest.

" The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The changing spirits rise and fall;
We know that these were felt by him,
For these are felt by all.

" He suffer'd,—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd,—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
And foes,—his foes are dead.

" He lov'd; but whom he lov'd, the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious womb:
O! she was fair! but nought could save
Her beauty from the tomb.

" The willing seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main,
Erewhile his portion, life and light,
To him exist in vain.

" He saw whatever thou hast seen,
Encounter'd all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been;
He is—what thou shalt be.

" The clouds and sun beams, o'er his eye,
That once their shades and glory threw,
Have left, in yonder silent sky,
No vestige where they flew.

" The annals of the human race,
Their ruins, since the world began,
Of HIM afford no other trace
Than this,—THERE LIV'D A MAN!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCRIPTURAL OMISSIONS.

SIR,

I HAVE often lamented that so many Bibles are printed without the Apocryphal Books. It is high time that the error was rectified, and the omission supplied. Upon a careful analysis of them all, I have found that the defects and the mistakes imputed most particularly to the Books of Esdras and the Maccabees, have been exaggerated. For two months

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in the year the Lessons are taken out of the rest, from which Chapters are selected for several festivals. How injurious, therefore, is it to deprive men of so many precepts for the conduct of human life, and so many forcible illustrations of the canonical scriptures? It would be worthy the attention of the charitable, not only to guard against such a defect in future, but to circulate these valuable books among those who cannot purchase them, and are already possessed of the Old Testament? I know of no erroneous opinion they inculcate, except concerning prayers for the dead; and the doubts of Dr. Johnson on the subject may at least incline us to candour, though we withhold our approbation, and maintain that the day of death fixes the doom of all. Mr. Reeves, in his plan, has wisely remembered their importance, and his authority on sacred subjects will always command due deference and regard from,

Sir, your very obedient servant,

Birmingham, May 15, 1806. G. CROFT.

ANTI-JACOBIN TOASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-JACOBIN REVIEW.

SIR,

AT a convivial meeting of social, congenial friends, the following Anti-jacobin sentiments were severally proposed, &c.

May all conspirators, persecutors, as also fomenters and promoters of conspiracy and persecution, be held in exemplary detestation and abomination.

May wilful perjury, and subornation of perjury, be deemed capital crimes, as hostile to the community.

May patronage be bestowed upon approved merit, and withheld from announced perfidy and profligacy.

May protected intriguers and adventurers, whose objects are to emerge from indigence to affluence, by venality and oppression, be disappointed, by moral exertion, in their nefarious and unprincipled pursuits.

May garrulous practitioners, in courts of justice, be restrained from gratifying their malignancy, by having recourse to inapplicable puns, and unprecedented exhibitions, for the purpose, notoriously, of creating and exciting prejudice and prepossession.

May conscious virtue triumph over complicated villany in disguise.

May liberal and generous friendship, originating from the laudable influence of sympathy, be honoured with the just reward of distinguished applause and approbation.

May 14.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

NEVER was the wisdom of those vigorous and decisive measures, which we have constantly recommended to the adoption of his Majesty's Ministers, from the very commencement of the present arduous contest, more fully manifested, than by the effect produced by the resolution of our

our Government, on the public mind of Prussia. In the speeches of Lord GRENVILLE and Mr. Fox, on the subject of the base seizure of Hanover by the Prussian Monarch, there was not a sentence which did not do honour to those statesmen; not a principle asserted, not a sentiment advanced, to which the heart of every honest Briton did not beat responsive. If the consequence of habitual pliancy, of systematic concession, and the effect of an opposite conduct, were ever the subject of a doubt to a reflecting mind; that doubt must be dispelled on considering the different degrees of estimation in which this country was holden by the Powers of the Continent, immediately after the Peace of Amiens, and subsequent to the late determination of our Government, to resist by arms the unjust pretensions and aggressive spirit of Prussia. In the first instance Great Britain was considered as having descended from the proud eminence on which her principles and her conduct had placed her—whence she offered protection to the weak, and resistance to the oppressor; and as having laid her hard-earned laurels at the feet of insatiate ambition, and murderous usurpation, in order to purchase the inglorious tranquillity of a precarious and hollow armed truce. In the last case she has, by her promptitude and firmness, in resentment of unprovoked injury, and in the punishment of duplicity and fraud, raised her character in the estimation of all the nations of Europe, and even in that of her implacable enemy himself. She has assumed that high and commanding attitude which leads her Allies to look up to her with confidence, and her foes with awe and respect. Even the Prussians themselves acknowledge the justice of her cause, and, departing for a moment from their habitual submission, exhibit to Europe the novel spectacle of a people calling, with the voice of genuine patriotism, on their degenerate Monarch, to preserve the honour of his throne inviolate, and the interests of his country untouched. We have before observed, that such had been the conduct of this Prince, in transferring his subjects, like herds of cattle, not only without their consent, but against their declared will, from one master to another, as almost to dissolve the bonds of society, and to render rebellion a virtue. On this topic we were happy to find our sentiments in perfect unison with those of his Majesty's Ministers, one of whom (Mr. Fox) used the very same language which we had previously employed on the occasion. The Prussians, too, evidently *feel* as we *feel*; they have delivered their opinions in language too unequivocal to be liable to misconception; and the disapprobation of soldiers, in a government purely military, is like the tottering of the main timbers of a building, which portends its approaching destruction. The King begins to be pretty sensible of his error; fear may possibly act as a substitute for wisdom; and impending danger extort the reluctant acknowledgment, that *honesty is the best policy*. Both countries, however, stand committed in the eyes of Europe, and nothing short of an absolute renunciation of all claim, on the part of Prussia, to the possession of Hanover, with an ample guarantee for its restoration at a given time, can be received by England, without a sacrifice of honour to which, we are persuaded, she will never submit, as *indemnity for the past, and security for the future.*—Meanwhile the Duchy of Lauenburgh should be restored to the guardian care of Sweden, to the unspotted character of whose honourable Monarch reparation

reparation should be made for the insult which he has sustained, in the unprovoked attack of his faithful and gallant troops.

We augur well from the dismission of Haugwitz from the cabinet, that venal tool of France, who was the base instrument of his master's dishonour, whose pestilential breath palsied his arm, damped his spirit, suspended every movement, and rescued the blood-thirsty, and blood-stained Usurper of the throne of the Bourbons, from impending ruin. The curses, not only of the present age, but of remote posterity, will blast the name of this detested wretch, should it survive so long to pollute the annals of these disjointed times. We trust that this auspicious measure will be speedily followed by the recall of Hardenberg to the councils of a Sovereign, whose real interests will be best consulted by a steady adherence to the sage advice of that incorruptible minister. His Prussian Majesty must now adopt a decisive line of conduct, and bid a lasting adieu to those temporizing measures, which are at all times disgraceful, and mostly ruinous, and which have, at length, reduced him to a situation the most painful in which a Monarch can be placed—bereft of his people's affections—exposed to the disgrace of a public retractation—disappointed ambition, and a tarnished fame.

He must now either submit to the loss of those territories which he has, in so dastardly a manner, resigned to France; or he must resolve to attempt their recovery by entering, firmly and honestly, into a coalition with Russia, Sweden, and Great Britain; by which, and which alone, can the Usurper be driven back beyond the Rhine, and within the ancient boundary of France. Here the path of honour, and the path of interest, are the same. Previous to the fatal battle of Austerlitz, and even after it, Prussia had it in her power, by the adoption of a bold and vigorous system of policy, to dictate terms to the Corsican, by surrounding his army, as he easily might have done, in conjunction with the Archduke Charles on the one side, and with the Russians and Imperialists on the other. The task will, at this period, be more difficult of accomplishment; but with resolution, and a hearty co-operation, it may still be effectually accomplished.

We have made these observations, on the supposition that the private accounts from Germany, respecting the retreat of Haugwitz, and the pacific measures of the Prussian Cabinet, are true. Should this prove not to be the case, or, being the case, should the recent proceedings of that Cabinet prove to be nothing more than artifice and fraud, calculated to impose on the British Government, to lull their vigilance asleep, to produce a relaxation of their vigour, and to obtain possession of all the ships shat have been captured or detained; it will not only, we trust, completely fail of its intended effect, but be productive of consequences still more ruinous to Prussia.

The Emperor of Russia proceeds in his magnanimous plans for the emancipation of Europe, with that perseverance and vigour which so honourably mark his character. His extensive system of recruiting is carried on without relaxation, and he is nobly resolved, in case of necessity, to bring the whole force of his mighty empire into action. The position which he has wisely secured at the mouths of the Cattaro, and which, we hope, no sentiment of compassion, no principle of mistaken honour will induce him to resign, will enable him to act either offensively, in the

the Venetian territory of France, or, on the defensive, in Turkish Dalmatia; while he has a very formidable force prepared to act against Prussia, in support of his gallant Ally, the King of Sweden. The season for active operations is arrived; the different parties must soon range themselves on their respective sides, and their armies take the field.

France is intent, not on securing her recent conquests, extensive as they are; not on consolidating the croud of tributary slaves which nearly surround her, strangely miscalled Kings, Princes, and Electors; *Kings*, without *power*—*Princes*, without *birth*—and *Electors*, without a *choice*; she aims, not at *preservation*, but at *extension*. The very genius of her government renders *conquest* necessary to its existence; it is essentially *aggressive* in its spirit, as in its origin; peace and tranquillity have no charms for a Military Despot, who knows that his soldiers must be employed; and, if he do not find an enemy abroad, against whom to direct their activity, it will find an object for itself *at home*. Thinking himself sure of Prussia, and possibly relying on a *secret treaty* for her active assistance at some future period, not very remote, the Corsican Usurper is happy to have a pretext, in the seizure of the important pass into the Venetian territory by the Russians, to quarrel with Austria, whose dominions interpose an obstacle to the accomplishment of his gigantic plans. *Constantinople* is his object; nor will blood or treasure be spared to obtain it, unless the sword of justice, or the dagger of the assassin, cut off the tyrant in his guilty career. Europe has yet seen but the commencement of her troubles, nor yet experienced but a small portion of those tremendous evils which the French Revolution has opened to our view. In one point of view, indeed, the prediction contained in the whimsical anagram (on his name), is verified, since he may be said to have so far finished the revolution in France, as to have silenced the voice of faction, and to have borne down all resistance by the establishment of the most absolute and oppressive despotism that ever weighed down the bodies and minds of a people; a despotism, in which the will of the Despot is law, and his sword the minister of justice. But the effects of that revolution on the rest of Europe are yet but in embryo, as it were. True it is, kingdoms have been overturned, principalities destroyed, whole nations transferred from their lawful Sovereigns to beggarly Usurpers, taken from the dregs of the earth; nay more, the religious and moral principles of society have been shaken; respect for virtue, and abhorrence from vice, have been diminished; all this has been already effected by that bane, that pest, and scourge of Europe—the French Revolution. But the success which has attended the destructive projects of the revolutionists has only encouraged them to attempt the extension of their horrid system of *disorganization* (to use their own barbarous jargon) over the whole civilized world. They hope to blot the few independent States which still remain on the Continent, out of the map of Europe. They mean to erect the imperial throne of France in the metropolis of the Turkish empire; and they still cherish the project of reaching our oriental dominions, by the conquest of Egypt. Russia and Great Britain are the only Powers which Buonaparte dreads; having cajoled Prussia, and humbled Austria, could he but throw these enemies off their guard, and betray them into another hollow armed truce, or in his own phraseology, "the Peace of Amiens, the whole Peace of Amiens, and nothing but the Peace of Amiens," his task would be speedily accomplished.

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In the present state of things, however, the pride of the Usurper must be sorely galled at the spirited resistance which the progress of his myrmidons has experienced in the Neapolitan territory, from the little garrison of "the insignificant fortress" of Gaeta. Most truly, as well as pertinently, did its gallant commander observe, in answer to the summons to surrender his trust, "that Gaeta was not *Ulm*, nor his name *Mack*."—To their sorrow have the French proved the truth of this assertion. They have hitherto failed in every attempt to reduce the fortress, and thousands of them have perished before it. Fortunately it is open to receive succours by sea, and the *Christian Knight* is upon the coast. Had all the Neapolitan officers proved as true to their trust as the valiant commander of Gaeta, and all the Neapolitan troops discharged their duty as faithfully as his garrison; the ferocious invaders would have had cause to repent their temerity. When we witness the success of this determined conduct in a handful of men, we cannot but feel the deepest regret at the orders given to the Russian and British troops to evacuate the kingdom. By such a reinforcement, the hopes of the people would have been revived, their courage confirmed, their efforts invigorated, and, probably, their country might have been saved. At all events, such a measure would have created a powerful diversion, and have materially assisted the operations of the Russians in Dalmatia. Since their entrance into Naples the French have conducted themselves like a horde of civilized barbarians—the worst of all savages—they have, by a monstrous perversion of language and of sense, converted *loyalty* into *rebellion*, and have actually murdered the subjects of his Sicilian Majesty, for daring to preserve their fidelity to their Sovereign, to be true to the oaths which they had taken. At any former period of the world, this truly diabolical conduct would have roused the indignation of all Europe, and every sword would have leaped from its scabbard to punish these assassins, by sending them to their native hell. What! is it to be endured, that the will of Buonaparte is, like a Papal bull, to absolve subjects from their oaths of allegiance, and to consign them to death for defending their country against an invading enemy! Yet does Europe calmly contemplate such scenes, and not a single protest against enormities so outrageous, against conduct so subversive of the laws of nations, so repugnant to the established usages of civilized society, so pregnant with mischief incalculable, so truly alarming to every legitimate Prince, has been extorted; no, nor even a murmur of complaint from any Cabinet, nor from any Sovereign! It would seem as if the times of ancient barbarism were returned; as if the frequent recurrence of crimes had produced a general apathy, had palsied the energies, and benumbed the faculties, of the public mind of Europe. We trust, however, that the Allied Courts of Great Britain, Russia and Sweden, will yet open their eyes to the fatal consequence of suffering such ferocious proceedings to pass, without some marked and public reprobation. It is horrible to see loyal subjects thus murdered alike for their fidelity to their Sovereign, and for their resistance to the usurped sway of a low, beggarly upstart, who, but the other day, was a waiter at an inn!—For our part, we scruple not to declare, that any Neapolitan noblemen or gentlemen (and sorry are we to say, that there are many such), who can so far forget what they owe to their Monarch and to themselves, as to descend

descend to crouch to this reptile, this ape of royalty, and to hold offices and commissions under him, are worse even than himself; the most atrocious rebels and traitors, on whom, it is hoped, sooner or later, summary justice will be inflicted.

In *America*, the *religious* and *moral* disposition of the *illustrious* President, Citizen Jefferson, shines forth in all its native splendour and *purity*. It pervades the councils of the United States, in which it is difficult to say, whether the spirit of discord, or the spirit of folly, predominates. In order to *bully* this Country into a base surrender of her rights, these republican senators, with less patriotism indeed, but with the same power to injure, as the little senate of *Utica*, have come to the *magnanimous* resolution of forbidding the importation of British manufactures. But do the sages suppose us to be so completely ignorant of the resources of this infant state, as not to know how very large a portion of its revenues arise from duties on such articles; and that the prohibition will, in point of fact, operate as a severe tax upon their own countrymen? When they threaten us with *war*, and order their *whole naval force*, consisting of *two or three frigates*, and *half a dozen sloops and brigs*, to be equipped, it is impossible to preserve the gravity of our countenance, or to refrain from laughter. We always knew the bent of Mr. Jefferson's mind, his predilection for France, and his hatred of England; but if the Americans chuse to be governed by an *ass*, a *tiger*, or an *ape*, far be it from us to question their *right*. We have a pretty specimen, truly, of the vigilance and vigour of this republican government; when we see a body of troops, and vessels for transporting them, raised, fitted out, and sailing from its ports, under a foreign general, to attack the settlements of a Power who has an Ambassador at its *Court*, or whatever they please to call it.—When they are out of danger, indeed, and all the mischief is done, proclamations are issued against the pirates, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of the agents. But such tricks do not pass current in America, and Messrs. Jefferson and Co. may be assured that John Bull is not quite so bereft of his senses as to be a dupe to their paltry artifices. But their legislative rhodomontades are supposed to be nothing more than vain bravadoes; and it is even *said*, that the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James makes no scruple to declare, that a good understanding between the two countries will be speedily restored. Probably, as John Bull's pulse has been felt, and found not to beat in unison with the wishes of Citizen Jefferson, the good President will draw in his horns, and postpone the attainment of his favourite object to a more propitious season, when the timidity of *commerce* may have effectually subdued the courage of *patriotism*.

In the state of our Domestic Politics, nothing particularly deserving of notice has occurred since the last month. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with an openness to conviction that does him honour, has abandoned his proposed tax upon pig iron, which was objectionable, inasmuch as it would have checked the growth of an infant manufacture, and have raised the price of the article to a much greater extent than the actual amount of the tax. The substitute, however, which he has proposed for this tax, appears to us pregnant with objections of a much more formidable nature; and we trust, that the discussions to which it will, no doubt, give rise in its progress through the House, will convince him of its impolicy,

policy, and induce him to withdraw it. An additional duty of five shillings upon every cart horse; of seven shillings upon every pleasure horse, where only one is kept; of half-a-guinea where two are kept; and of one guinea where more are kept, would, we should suppose, raise an equal sum, and would be liable to little or no objection.

For the adoption of measures for settling the public accounts, Lord Henry Petty is entitled to the thanks of the country; but, we fear, that the people may be led away by a wild and mistaken notion, that because accounts, to the enormous extent of 455 millions remain *unbalanced*, a balance, to a large amount, is due to the public. This is certainly not the case; and, though the evil is a great one, it will be difficult to attach blame to any past administration, for not eradicating it. Commissioners, it is known, have been long appointed for auditing such accounts; but they are so multifarious, and so complicated, that very little progress has yet been made in the business. Instead, therefore, of appointing *ten* commissioners, it appears to us that it would be equally *wise* and *economical* to appoint *one hundred*; for if ten commissioners would complete the work in ten years, one hundred commissioners would complete it in one year; and, on all accounts, it is most desirable that the whole business should be completed with as much expedition as practicable; and a new system, on a more appropriate and comprehensive scale, be entered upon, in order to prevent the possibility in future, of accounts remaining unsettled, from generation to generation, or even beyond a certain limited period.

We are happy to find that Mr. Windham has so far modified his new military plan, as to give up the idea of entitling men to their discharge, immediately on the expiration of the limited term of their engagement, though it should expire in time of war. It is now proposed to vest a discretionary power to require their services for one or two years beyond that term; but surely the measure would be greatly simplified, and every inconvenience avoided, by a resolution that no man should be entitled to his discharge during war. Without such a specific provision, we confess we dread the consequences of enlistment for a limited period.

May 24th, 1806.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. GODWIN, we understand, is employed in the composition of a new *History of England.*

A History of the Life and Administration of the late Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, from the most authentic documents, is in a forward state of preparation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Epistle from Cayenne, and the admirable Lines of Mr. FITZGERALD on Mr. PITT, and those recited at the Literary Fund, shall appear in our next. The communications of our other Correspondents will be found in the Appendix to our 23d Volume, published *this day*; which also contains a Review of Foreign Literature, and several articles under the head of "REVIEWERS REVIEWED."—The Ode on the Coalition in 1783, came too late for insertion in the present Number; but it shall have place in our next.

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